

inside section

— weekly —



The Jerusalem Star

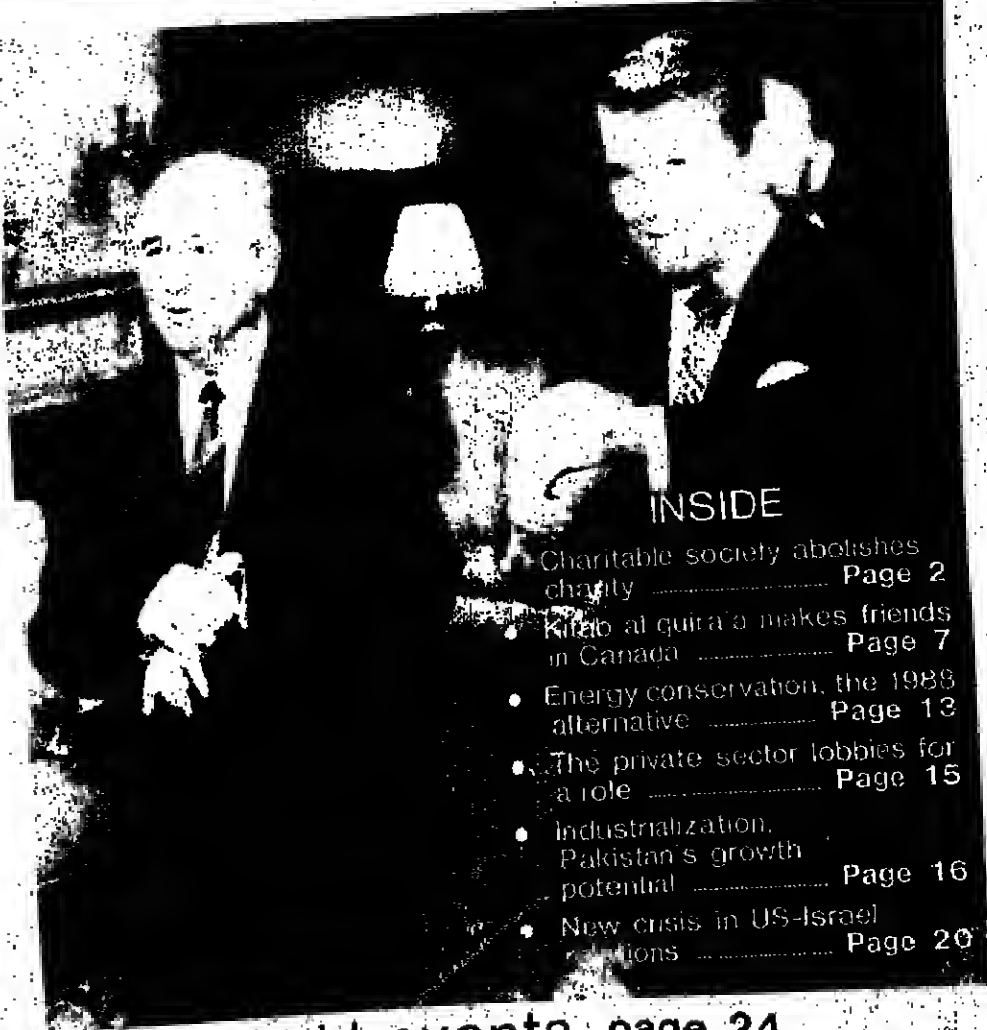
Political, Economic & Social Review

Volume 6 Number 19 «الدستور» النشر «الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر» Jericho 31 December 1987 - 6 January 1988



1987 in pictures
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Jordan 150 fils

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Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

Exhibition presents true image of Arab Revolt

By Marouf H. Hall
Special to The Star

WITH THE aim of documenting the country's history, and working as an umbrella for libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLNA) was established in 1977, and has since then worked towards preserving the nation's history.

The department is divided into three major sections with each handling one of the three areas in which it operates.

The documentation centre keeps records on the major current events in the Kingdom, and aims at creating public awareness of activities of the various ministries, departments, and other public or private organizations.

The public libraries section of the (DLNA) aims at making library services available to all citizens despite their location. It has so far

built 45 libraries, and is currently establishing a large one in Zorqa of the cost of JD 400,000.

In an interview with The Star, Dr. Ahmad Shalhas, director general of (DLNA), said that his department tries to acquaint the public with their history and spread knowledge among them in various ways including posters, lectures and TV programmes.

According to Dr. Shalhas, the (DLNA) has also used what is known as "The Noor Reading Tent" in an attempt to attract people to read. He said this technique is a substitute for the "Book Mobile" which proved insufficient in Jordan.

The (DLNA) gives special attention to the history of the nation, and thus its National Archive Section is only two years younger than the department itself.



Sherif Hussein Ben Ali

In response to a call from the International Council of Archives which was encouraged by the UNESCO, the centre has started to hold an annual National Archive Week during which it puts in public

display a number of the documents, it possesses, and launch informative campaigns.

Dr Shalhas said that it is out of its awareness of the importance of national document in projecting the right image of the nation but the (DLNA) has made a yearly habit of holding this event.

The main activity of the National Archive Week of this year is an exhibition which sheds light on the Great Arab Revolt which was led by Sherif Hussein Ben Ali.

The exhibition shows pictures of Sherif Hussein and presents a number of books which deal with the revolt.

The exhibition, according to Dr. Shalhas, assumes great importance because it presents books and documents that provide the true image of Great Arab Revolt.

and explains reasons behind it. Dr Shalhas believes that the revolt has not yet been properly approached, and that there is a need for studying it further.

The exhibition includes 70 rare and old photographs, documents, maps and all these come from individuals and institutions. The photos depict activities such as Prince Faisal's army, and the occupation of Damascus in 1918. Other pictures are of Sherif Hussein's sons: King Abdullah who was in charge of the Arab forces fighting against the Ottomans in 1916.

Another one is of Prince Zaid, the fourth and youngest son.

Also on display are pictures of citizens like Muhammad 'Ali El-Ajlouni who participated in building Jordan during Prince 'Abdullah's time.

Belgium concerned over unrest in occupied lands

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Belgian Ambassador to Jordan, Guido Vansina, said that his country was "profoundly concerned with the increased unrest in the occupied territories". He said his country had expressed to Israel its deep concern about the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and the increasing number of casualties.

In an interview with The Star, the Belgian ambassador said that Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans had called in the "Israeli ambassador" to Brussels and informed him of the Belgian Government's position on the same day as the United Nations Security Council had issued its condemnation of Israeli suppressive measures against the Palestinians in the occupied territories, recently also including collective punishment, mass trials and threats of expulsion.

Vansina said that Tindemans had insisted, during the interview, that Israel implement the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the treatment of civilians during periods of war and that it must not use firearms to quell the unrest. He also insisted that schooling programmes should continue as scheduled.

He added that the Foreign Minister stressed the importance of convening an international peace conference as the only means for achieving a peaceful and permanent settlement of the Middle-East issue. Vansina said that Tindemans' step came four days after the European Community action in informing the Israeli government of its concern over the deteriorating situation.

He said that the Danish ambassador to Tel Aviv, heading the "Troika" of the past, present, and future presidents of the EC, accompanied by the Belgian and West-German ambassadors and the EC delegate, had expressed

concern about the events. They requested that the Israeli government provide immediate protection for the inhabitants of the occupied territories in conformity with international Law and human rights.

On bilateral relations Vansina said that political relations were excellent between the two monarchies of Jordan and Belgium, as well as between their two peoples. "There is widespread admiration in Belgium, for the dynamic role which His Majesty King Hussein assumed in order to achieve unity of endeavours on the global Arab areas by following a moderate policy," Vansina said.

As for economic relations Vansina recalled the 1984 financial protocol, between his country and Jordan, worth Belgian francs 2.5 billion, approximately JD 30 million, providing soft loans out of which came the partial financing of the Ma'in Spa, and Belgian participation in its management. He pointed out that the word "Spe" or "Spa" comes from the Belgian village called "Spe", famous for its mineral waters and curative service.

"Further economic involvement", he said, included oil prospecting in North East Jordan by the Belgian multi-national company Petrofina, and Glaverbel, which co-operate closely with the Jordan Glass Industries". Reflecting on the two years of his tour of duty in Jordan, Vansina said that he has personal admiration for the leadership of Jordan, adding that he hoped that peace in the area would restore its historical role as a meeting-point anting spectacular economic expansion. He said that nature here is of overwhelming beauty, even more so outside the capital, tourist points of attraction. The country, he added, "is strewn with many archaeological sites of considerable interest". "I see the country advancing steadily, as a tree adding to its size year by year," the Belgian ambassador said.

IN MEMORIAM

We are very sorry to announce the untimely death, in Britain, of Venita Maudsley, a gifted regular contributor of stories and photos to The Star. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her husband and children.

Charitable society abolishes charity

Special to The Star

IN A country where people have their government to look after their needs and ensure their rights, voluntary social works are looked upon as an appreciated extra help that would contribute to the strengthening of the social integrity, and to the improvement of the living conditions of the underprivileged sector in the society. But when people are deprived of even the basic of the requirements by occupation authorities whose objective is to disintegrate their society, and to forcibly drive them out of their lands, voluntary works become a necessity.

With the deportation, killing, and imprisonment of hundreds of people in the occupied Arab lands, many families in the West Bank are rendered helpless, powerless, and with nobody to rely upon. Thus, more than 185 charitable societies with the purpose of helping the people withstand the hardships of the occupation have emerged.

Among the largest, and most active voluntary societies in the West Bank is the "Ina'sh El-Ura" society, mostly run by Palestinian women. Its goal is sharply defined: To prepare the younger generation, especially women, to be self-reliant, and productive in their community.

This objective did not materialize, however, until after two years of the society's establishment when the 1967 Arab-Israeli war left a large number of Palestinians homeless, and incapable of providing for themselves. "We could not view with indifference the situation of our people whose homes were demolished, and lands confiscated," said a member of the executive committee of Ina'sh El-Ura.

The Society then began a campaign for the relief of war victims and displaced families. To the people of the three completely destroyed villages of the Latrun area, it provided food, clothing, and blankets. It also opened a kindergarten for the displaced villagers' children whose number exceeded 150.

But as years passed by, it was imperative for the Society to overcome its financial problems in order to meet its increasing obligations towards hundreds of individuals and families depending on its help. The society also started moving towards its goal of training people to earn their living by themselves.

It, therefore, started some projects which were helpful in two ways: Firstly, they brought back revenue to the Society, and secondly, they gave people the chance to work for their money instead of being given it.

These projects include:-

1- An embroidery centre from which more than 2500 Palestinian women benefit. These women live in 27 different villages and do not have to work in the centre. They take the raw material home with them, and send their products to the Society which, in turn, takes care of the final touches and sell it.

According to Samiha Khalil, president of the Society, the profit made from selling the produce of the embroidery centre and other centres attached to it such as the sewing, knitting and mechanical embroidery covers approximately 60 per cent of the expenditure.

2- A bakery section which employs 23 women, and uses relatively modern machinery. The head of the section says the demand for their products which are distributed all through the West Bank, is still beyond their capacity.

The financial aid project The most impressive and indeed most needed activity of Ina'sh El-Ura is the financial aid project. The Society provided financial aid to

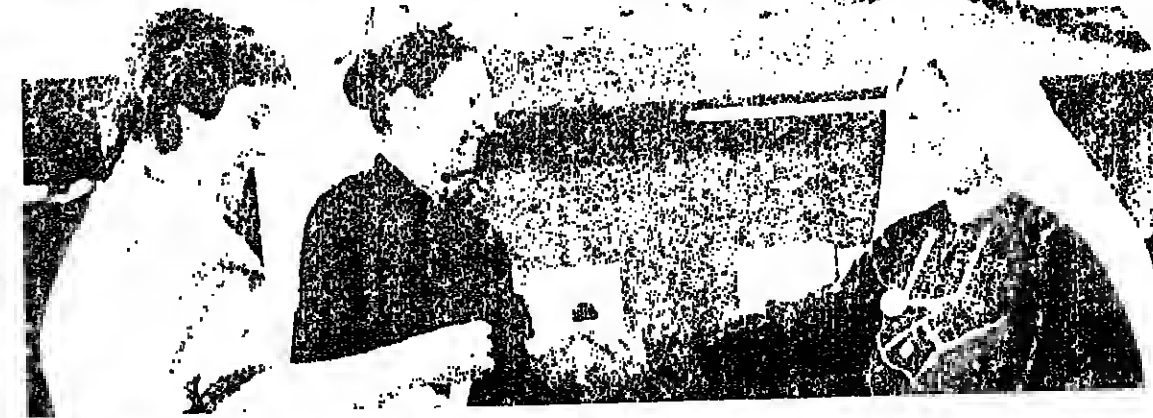
needy people, who for one reason or another could not make use of the society's productive projects, in the following ways:-

Sponsorship

More than 720 children whose parents were killed, or imprisoned by the occupation forces are sponsored by the society. Individuals or groups from different countries of the world adopt a child of a needy family and send him/her donations through the Society.

A member of the Society said that an "extraordinary sponsorship programme" links small school children in France with "their adopted friends in the West Bank." Each of the class members contributes a franc a month and the money is sent to the child through the society.

"There are about 50 children who are in deeper need for



A graduate of the Adult Literacy Centre receives her diploma.

sponsorship" according to the records of Ina'sh El-Ura.

Scholarships

The Society has so far helped

398 students through their university education. It is currently supporting 60 students specializing in various topics.

The Society also supervises a

number of educational centres, and encourages folkloric and cultural activities. It has opened a folklore research centre which publishes books and journals on Palestinian culture.

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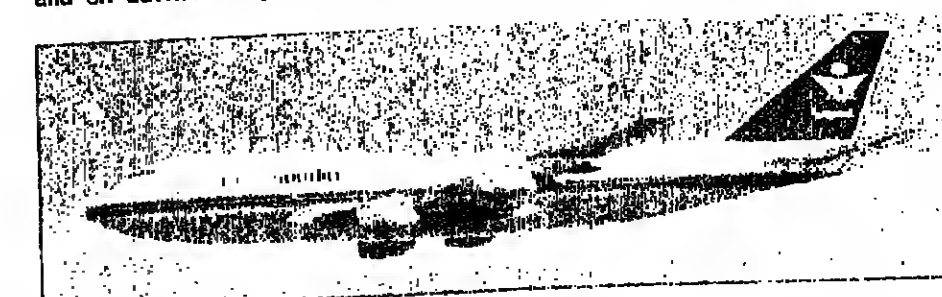
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The spirit is alive

LIKE A strong ship Jordan has sailed through the year 1987, unshaken by the waves of trouble coming from all directions, and loaded with numerous achievements of which its sailors can speak proudly for years.

On the economic side, Jordan has maintained its stability, despite major world crises. It would be going too far to say that it has not been affected by the major economic depression which characterized the year, but it is also true to say that the effects were as mild as possible. The Jordanian industry has kept on growing, and its products were exhibited in major Arab and international cities.

Jordan has also continued to play its role as a key Arab state with strong commitment to its causes. The enormous effort exerted by His Majesty King Hussein towards unifying Arab ranks are appreciated, and recognized by most world leaders, as made clear by their official and private statements.

His Majesty's endeavour was crowned by the convening of the Amman summit which brought back to the Arab world its image as a unified nation with common objectives and aspirations.

Though the most important, the Amman summit was not the only major conference in the country. The number of conferences of regional, international and local concern is in fact beyond counting in this brief review of the year.

With the personal involvement of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, almost all the major local issues were addressed. Conferences dealt, among many other things, with unemployment, energy, and education.

The social security umbrella was enlarged to cover the largest number of citizens, and health services were available to all citizens through the modernization of hospitals, and the opening of health centres in all parts of the country.

The Telecommunication and electricity facilities have also had their share of development. New electricity stations were set up in the southern parts of the country, and more than 70 more villages in the south now have access to their facilities. The number of countries with which Jordan has direct telephone lines has also increased to meet the requirements of both Jordanians and other nationalities visiting, working and investing in the country.

Jordan's most precious future, manpower, has not been overlooked in 1987 either. Training courses in all fields were conducted, and the Jordanian universities turned out more batches of youth who will soon take on their responsibilities towards more development and progress in the years to come.

Jordan steadily steers into 1988



Leaders of the Arab world meet in Amman to announce the beginning of a new era of Inter-Arab co-operation.



His Majesty King Hussein acts as patron of a graduation ceremony at the University of Jordan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs the first national conference on education.



Her Majesty Queen Noor sets an example for the many Jordanians who are active in the voluntary sector.



The tourism industry benefits as conference participants take time off to explore the country.



Entertainers from many countries came to the Jerash Festival.

THE SIXTH Jerash Festival in July brought together international and local performers to offer something for every taste... Local art galleries, hotels, and cultural centres continued to encourage a wide range of artists in their expressions of local themes and scenes... Archaeological excavations revealed more of Jordan's rich history, and hinted at secrets still hidden... Tourism boomed as more and more visitors came to explore, and a large number of conferences drew delegates from all parts of the globe...

The new Jordan University of Science and Technology was inaugurated and moved into its new quarters...

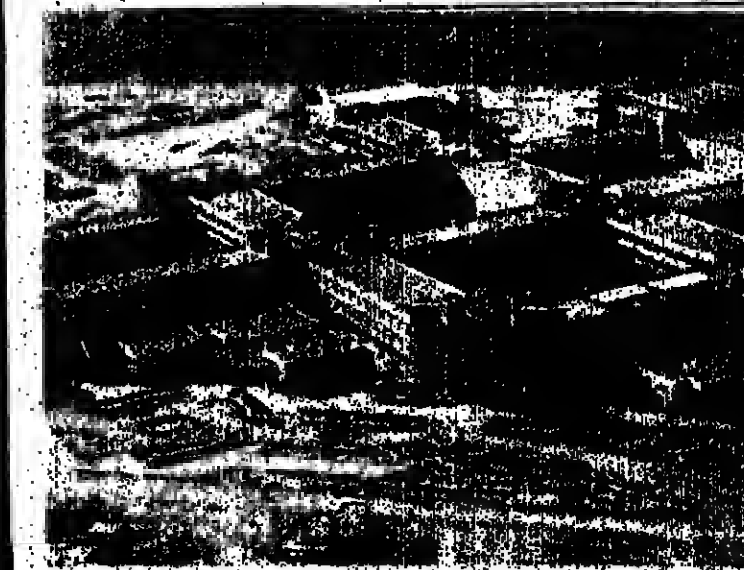
The Royal Automobile Club re-instituted the popular "hill-climb," and ice skating became a popular new sport... Residents worried when armed robbers shot a local businessman, and were concerned about housing, employment, and the economy...

We shared the joy of the Royal Family as HRH Prince Faisal bin Al-Hussein wed HRH Princess Aliya, and as HRH Princesses Alwa graduated from military college. We also shared the grief of the families in Zerga who lost loved ones in the autumn floods.

Voluntary organizations worked hard all year round to help the disabled and disadvantaged, and to remind us of the help that we too can give... These are some of our memories of 1987 — what about yours?



Local artists like Eleanora Bilbesi remind us of the rich heritage of the region.



JUST adds a new dimension to education in Jordan.

Jordan

Jordan, Norway explore electrical co-operation

By Laila Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Jordan and Norway will explore means of working together on electrical system projects in third countries," the visiting Norwegian Minister of Energy said. "We will explore the possibilities of doing jobs together in third countries, such as Muslim Africa," Arne Oeian told the Jerusalem Star.

The Minister, in Jordan on a combined business trip and holiday, arrived here on 27 December and will leave on 2 January 1988 for a similar visit to Egypt. During his short stay he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasaan, toured the Royal Scientific Society, in addition to holding official talks with Minister of Energy, Dr. Hisham Al-Khatib.

Oeian said that this was the first visit of its kind between the

two countries and that no previous co-operation had taken place, but that, if the possibilities materialized, the joint ventures resulting would be "on a purely business basis." "Jordan has the skilled manpower, and we have the techniques for the management of electricity grids," he said in connection with the possibility of planning electrical transmission systems in Africa.

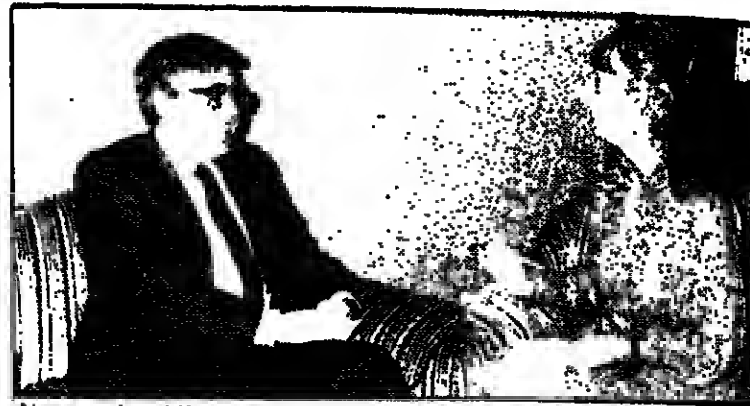
He said that the two countries have not yet reached the stage of tendering for such projects, but the details would be discussed later, as the "idea was born on Monday." Asked if Norwegian companies might explore for oil in Jordan Oeian said that Norway lacked the skills required for that, since their experience was limited to subwater and undersea oil exploration. "But I will investigate some of the possibilities in Norway and then give some responses depending on the oil companies

which might be interested," he said.

He added that the Norwegian Government already had a hand in grid projects, but the final say would be for the private companies in any project which might be undertaken with Jordan in a third country.

On the three-week-old uprising of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Oeian said that the situation was a matter which would cause some concern in Norway. "We want a peaceful solution in this region, one which the people of the West Bank and Gaza could live with better than now," he said, adding that his government would always try to maintain friendly relations with both Arabs and Israelis.

When asked what would be required for the Norwegians to understand the Palestine issue better, Oeian said that the Nor-



Norwegian Minister of Energy Arne Oeian talks to the Star's reporter

gians had been sympathetic with Israel owing to the Nazi occupation of their country during World War II, but that public opinion had swung considerably of late. He did not think the matter should be pushed too hard at this time for fear that it might backfire.

In closing, the Norwegian Minister said that geographically Jordan and Norway were not natural trading partners and that little could be developed in that area. "But I see the potential of developing tourism when more Norwegians could visit Jordan," Oeian said.

Al-Wazzan wins Jordan's Desert Challenge Rally

KUWAITI DRIVER Tareq Al-Wazzan, and co-driver Khalifa Khalifa won the 1987 Jordan Desert Challenge Rally which took place yesterday with their Range Rover car.

Eleven drivers of whom only five finished the tough area of the race participated in the event which was organized by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan and supervised by the International B.P. Co. Company.

The second position at yesterday's rally was enough for Kuwait's Tareq Al-Wazzan and his wife who was his co-driver to guarantee the championship of the Middle East Rally.

Aboutah Mehas, Ma'uf Abu Samra, and Ibrahim Solomon were the only Jordanians to reach the endline of the race.

In celebration of the event, the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan yesterday evening gave a "presentation of awards" party to which a number of concerned people were invited.

More to expect from RJ business class

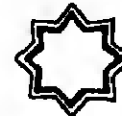
AMMAN — All Royal Jordanian's long haul aircraft (B747, TriStar and Airbus A310) will have three class configuration, featuring wider and roomier seats in business class, as of 1 January 1987.

This major investment, embarked on in 1987, comes as a part of the airline's commitment to upgrade its services and to support the development of business travel to Jordan, the region's closest and most convenient hub.

The airline has decreased the number of seats in business class to make it more spacious and comfortable, installed fully reclining sleepers in first class, and increased the number of cabin attendants assuring individual attention and superior inflight service.

New menu featuring a wide variety of international specialties, have been introduced in business class. An impressive choice of fine wines and liquors, complements the above menus.

STAR FEATURES



By Natalie Warren-Green
Special to The Star

LONDON — The nationalistic wave in the Islamic World, a powerful modern influence shaping attitudes of communities and individuals, is giving Islamic art a new form and texture.

Islamic art, with strong indigenous content, is thriving as popularity — and commercial demand — grows with social and economic development. So pronounced are the national features of various forms of art produced with the Islamic world that some experts are being led to declare that the term "Islamic Art," a catch-all phrase used to describe all artistic activity in the area, may no longer be valid.

"It would not be wrong to assume that the cultural world of Islam now reflects the nationalistic trends developing in society as a whole," said Venetia Porter, an Islamic art expert with the British Museum.

"In fact," she added, "I am uncertain that, in some cases, one could refer to the modern art from the Gulf regions as Islamic art now. Rather, one would call it Turkish art, Iraqi art, or Iranian art, according to the homeland of the artist."

If that diversification gives the impression of a certain fragmentation it is because the change is new and far from complete. European art took centuries to shed its identity as "Christian Art," and it is still going through a process of geographical demarcation.

In the Islamic world, the evolutionary process is bound to be different, according to analysts, because the Islamic communities are spread over three continents — Asia, Europe and Africa. The "nationalization" of Islamic art is traceable to three major recent developments, namely the emergence of independent nation states, a nostalgia for the past — often the pre-Islamic past — and a response to current developments.

The nostalgia is the strongest in



This ink-drawing by Fuad al Futaih, who lives and works in Sanaa, North Yemen, reflects the contemporary influences on Islamic art.

New national hues

Iraq, Syria, Turkey and the Gulf, according to experts, and the art's inevitable link to modern events is again best reflected by Gulf artists preoccupied with the conflict there — and by Palestinian artists.

"The fact, that more and more artists are branching out in response to their own or their society's nationalistic urges, should not necessarily be seen as a negative development," say the experts. Europe benefited hugely from its diversification and various stages of development of the arts of Christendom — from the Byzantine,

Carolingian, Romanesque and the Gothic periods to the Renaissance.

The Islamic world no doubt has gone through various stages of development, too, such as the Persian, Umayyad and Ottoman periods, but only in parts of it at a time mostly as the result of conquest.

Some underlying themes throughout the centuries, however, have been consistent, reflected in the designs of fabrics, rugs, pottery, metalwork and glasswork of the world of Islam. That uniformity

was visible across thousands of miles, transcending boundaries within the Islamic realm and encompassing lands as far apart as India and Spain. Often enough the basic form of ornament or design ran through all manner of disciplines and media.

Examples of the distinct trends may be found in the decoration of Islamic pottery and metalwork from the ninth to the eighteenth centuries, displayed in the British Museum. These examples, according to Venetia Porter, illustrate "an

unmistakable absence of uniformity."

Some of that consistency was due to a sustained Chinese influence on the Islamic art through the centuries — the nearest precursor to the present spectacle of Islamic artists drawing from their European or non-Islamic environment and presenting what often is a synthesis of their experiences.

The Far Eastern current, according to Porter, emanated from the Tang, Song and Ming dynasties from the seventh to the seventeenth century.

"Features of the decoration in Islamic and Chinese pottery and metalwork resulted from the weaving between nations of techniques, patterns, and colors," she said.

"Some controversy over the origins of the techniques and designs is still rife — whether they are of Chinese origin or of Islamic origin, and who started to use the features first."

But the trade-off showed how fluid the growth of art, as indeed the rest of the society, could be — a further proof that the present trend towards nationalistic arts became inevitable with the Islamic world's exposure to outside influences, and to different aspects within itself.

It's a long way from Kertala, Iraq, to Casablanca, in Morocco but air travel, television and the airmail print media have dramatically narrowed those distances. The nationalistic aspirations mirrored in art do not, however, hide their Islamic ethos. As artists express themselves with increasing ingenuity, they seem still to work under the main Islamic roof where new ideas are housed just as old counterparts in European art.

Art of the modern Islamic world may not emerge as a mere patchwork of indistinct origins, but rather as a vastly enriched genre conveying a certain unity in diversity.

Kitab al qira'a wins friends in Canada

By Heidi Taylor
Special to The Star

WHEN SORAYA Hafez came to Jordan from her home in Canada last week she came to shop for books and to look for new ideas for the teaching of Arabic language. Ms Hafez is the curriculum writer as well as a teacher in the only Arabic-English bilingual programme in North America, which is run by the Edmonton School Board.

Edmonton is a city in western Canada which grew quickly in the economic good times of the 1970s. Immigrants to the region may have found the harsh winters daunting, but they have also found special educational programmes for their children which encourage them to stay.

The Arabic-English programme, for example, serves 300 children in two different Edmonton schools. Students are Canadian children of Arabic origin or from Muslim families, and the teachers are Canadian-trained teachers from Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq.

In addition to studying the two languages, the children have classes in Social Studies, Physical Education, Health and Art in the Arabic language, and Mathematics, Music and Science classes in the English language.

When the first group of children started out in kindergarten a few years ago, they used Jordanian schoolbooks that one of the parents had bought here, and since

that time the programme has depended on "Kitab al qira'a" and other Jordanian books.

A good supply of books is important for the programme, because the Canadian school system stresses reading as an important skill. Children are encouraged to take library books home, and periods of silent reading for pleasure are scheduled into the school day. For those learning to read in Arabic, these books are especially important as a complement to the regular curriculum.

Although Ms Hafez and her fellow teachers are developing their own materials to suit the needs of their children, they still need extra library and reference books for both children and teachers. She is visiting Egypt, Jordan and Kuwait in her search, and is particularly interested in finding a book of songs for children.

She is also visiting schools, and in Amman observed classes at the New English School, the Baptist School, the Baccalaureate School and the International Community school.

Creation of the bilingual programme some years ago was quite a challenge for all concerned, and Ms Hafez gives a lot of credit to the first group of parents for taking the plunge. On one hand, enrolling their children ensured that they would learn the language that would provide a link to family, culture and religion. On the other hand they were gambling that the



Canada's multicultural mix is a major challenge for educators

bilingual programme would not be detrimental to the children's education. They were also taking the risk that their children might be isolated from the mainstream, that their "differences" as immigrants might be accentuated by participation in a special programme.

However, years of experience with bilingual education in Canada have shown that there can be significant educational and intellectual benefits in these programmes. As a result, and due to encouragement from the governments, the numbers of such programmes are

growing. The Edmonton school board, for example, has children in bilingual programmes combining English with Chinese, Cree (the language spoken by one of the largest native Canadian groups), French, Hebrew, Ukrainian and German, in addition to the Arabic. The bilingual classes are integrated into "regular" schools all over the city. Children in these programmes are encouraged to feel proud of their heritage and proud to be Canadian at the same time.

Ms Hafez's own class specializes

in folkdancing and singing, and is often invited to perform for schools and community groups. They recently performed at a national conference on multiculturalism.

The children in that first kindergarten class are now in Grade 5, and are starting to plan a trip to Egypt and Jordan for the spring of 1989. This trip will give them the opportunity not only to use their Arabic language skills but also to visit some of the sights they've been reading about in "Kitab al qira'a."

دليل الأردن الصفحات الصفراء

١٩٨٧/٨٦

لأول مرة في السوق المحلية
خدمة اقتصادية واستهلاكية
تسهم في حركة النشاط الاقتصادي

لكن تاجر وفندق ومؤسسة ولكل
مواطن وسيلة اتصال وترويج
موثوقة... مفصلة وعملية... على
مدار السنة

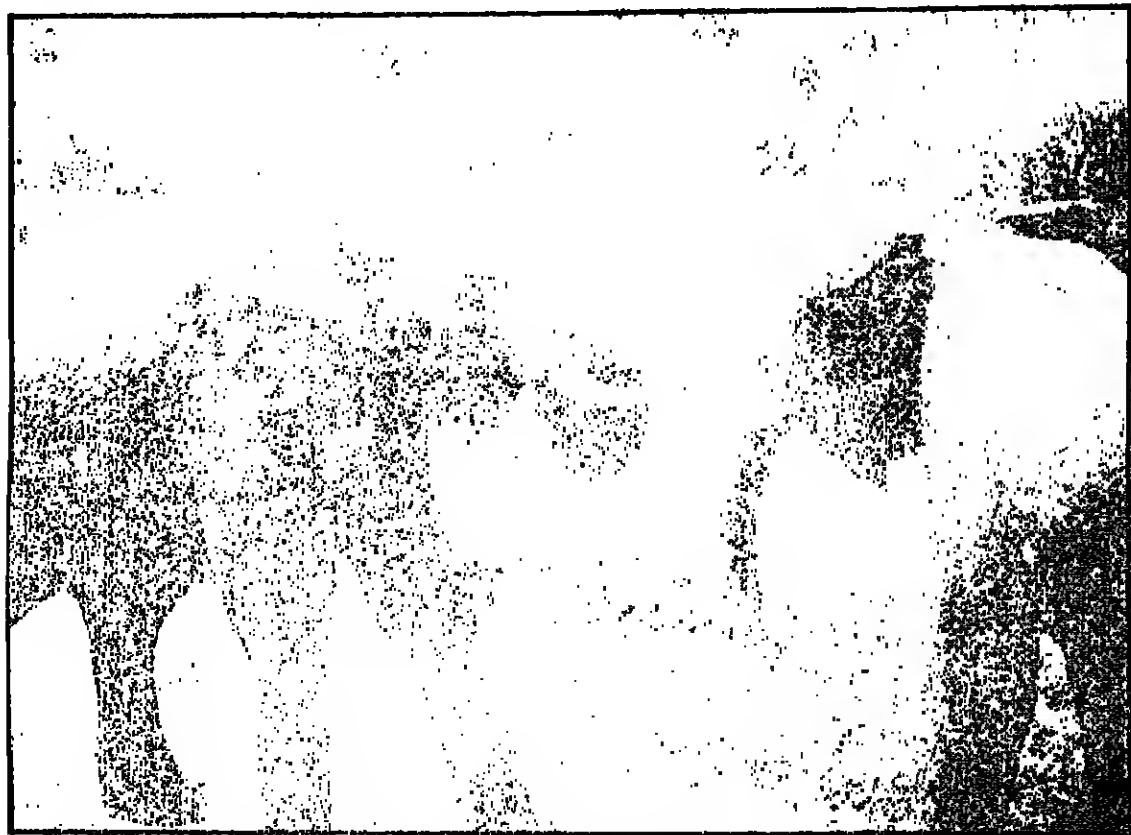
تضمن أسماء وهواف الأطباء والمهندسين
والشركات وكل مرافق الخدمة حسب الإختصاص

دار السياسة هي محاسبة
الامتياز الوحيدة في الأردن وللمدة
خمس سنوات

الدليل يوزع ايضا في الكويت والخليج
ومعظم العواصم العربية

JORDAN YELLOW PAGES

تصدر الدليل مع مؤسسة الصفحات الصفراء والإعلامية



Ivory in the wild: two young bull elephants use their tusks in a bout of friendly sparring. More importantly, tusks are used as tools to dig and scrape the earth for salt.

Wildlife S.O.S Slaughter of Cave Elephants

By Ian Redmond
Special to The Star

MOUNT ELGON, Kenya — A heaving mass of maggots spilled out from under the thick brown skin. Bones had been scattered around the bush by scavengers, and under a thicket lay an elephant's skull not much bigger than a basketball.

What was the point of shooting a calf perhaps three-and-a-half years old? Its tusks must have been little bigger than pencils.

But here was indiscriminate killing by ivory poachers using automatic weapons and — it appeared — chainsaws as their latest weapon of murderous assault on Africa's elephants.

At home in England, I had heard reports of heavy poaching in Kenya's Mount Elgon region, where I had made a special study of the unique elephants that go deep into a cave in the mountain to feed off underground salt deposits.

Last at my study site two years ago, I had returned to check out the poaching reports — and first-hand evidence assailed my senses; the stench of rotting flesh was almost unbearable and greivd blowflies buzzed and settled on anything that didn't move.

Half a mile away from the cave, game rangers showed me a second carcass from the same attack — this one a young bull.

The skull showed that the entire face had been cut off in a single plane, appearing to confirm reports that the poachers were equipped with chainsaws for speedy removal of tusks.

The outlaw ivory hunters had trooked a herd to the Kilum cave, one of several caverns beneath the forested slopes at the foot of Mount Elgon, a 4,321 m high volcano in north-west Kenya near the border with Uganda.

Situated at the head of a small valley at an altitude of 2,400 m, Kilum is regularly visited by elephants and other herbivores, attracted by the cave's natural deposits of sodium sulfate, a vital ingredient in their diet.

The cave mouth, shaped like an irregular letterbox, is 41 m wide and mostly blocked by fallen rocks

and a waterfall cascading over the cliffs.

Inside, the cavern widens to more than 90 m and extends more or less horizontally into the mountain for 150 m.

As the elephants had tiled into the cave at dusk for their nocturnal feast of salt, the poachers had opened fire. No attempt was made at marksmanship — just rapid fire with small-calibre automatic weapons into the line of terrified creatures.

We knew for sure two had been killed, but no-one knew how many might have died later of their wounds.

The poaching news was bad, I learned from Ben Amoko, warden of the Mount Elgon National Park, one of several wildlife reserves in Kenya that have helped make the country a major tourist destination.

No accurate figures exist for the number of elephants that roam the slopes of Mount Elgon, but there were several hundred a few years ago, the figure now is probably less than 100. Poaching observers put it at 50 or fewer.

Whatever the figure, if the poaching is not stopped the world's only troglodyte tuskers are doomed. The elephants of Mount Elgon are unusual for their subterranean search for salt, but their plight is typical of elephant populations throughout Africa.

Despite a drastic decline in elephant numbers, it is only recently that members of the African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group (AERSG) have reached a consensus that the present rate of exploitation, legal and illegal, is unsustainable.

Researcher Dr. Iain Douglas Hamilton, who has co-authored a study for the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), says Africa has lost 145,000 elephants in the past 10 years.

"There are now 109,000 left," he said, "but if the harvest continued of this rate, the East African elephant would be finished in eight years. In reality, we expect the rate of decrease to level out once they reach very low numbers."

The rate of decline works out at 10.4 per cent a year for Kenya

and 8.1 per cent for East Africa as a whole. For West Africa, the estimate is 17.8 per cent.

Only in southern Africa, where poaching is better controlled, is there a slight overall increase of 0.7 per cent a year — but this masks problem areas such as Kaokoland in Namibia (a decrease of 17 per cent) and Luangwa Valley in Zambia (5.2 per cent). In 1973 Luangwa Valley had 56,000 elephants; now the population is down to 21,900 and falling.

The figures for protected and unprotected areas show anti-poaching efforts in parks and reserves are effective in slowing the decline, but frequently these efforts are hampered by lack of equipment.

Mount Elgon is a case in point.

Warden Amoko has a fleet of eight vehicles, but six are off the road. "It would take my entire annual transport budget to get just one of these vehicles back into action," he said.

Anti-poaching units are stationed on Mount Elgon, but Ted Goas, head of operations for the Kenyan parks, told me, "There is a desperate need for funds to keep the transport moving, both for repairs and operating costs. Adequate patrolling of the Elgon park would cost more than \$22,000 a year."

In a bid to save Mount Elgon's unique elephants and herds elsewhere in Africa, major wildlife conservation organizations now are backing the newly-launched African Ele-Fund.

This is operated by volunteers and co-ordinated by myself, and the pledge is that every penny will be used in the field in the battle to save the elephant.

The fund is administered by the International Wildlife Coalition in the United States and Canada, by IWC/Care for the Wild in Britain, and by the East African Wildlife Society in Kenya, which already had released emergency funds to repair two vehicles in Mount Elgon Park.

The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society in Britain and the United States and the World Wildlife Fund International in Switzerland also have agreed to accept donations.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Greek Cinema and the search for the unattainable

THE OUTSTANDING Greek film "Homecoming Song" shown at the European Film Festival held recently at the RCC, was by far one of the best films of the whole week. Quite moving in its own way, it brought to mind another unforgettable Greek film that was shown also at the RCC a couple of years back: "The Rainbow". Both give quite a remarkable impression of Greek cinema.

Whether the two films are representative or not of their country's cinema, they both share among other things the theme of searching for the unattainable — an idea that appeals to many romantics who are always aspiring for what is beyond reach.

"The Rainbow", directed by Nikos Panayotopoulos, is an abstract and intriguing film about an incomprehensible incident that baffles all onlookers. Each one of them tries to explain it in his or her own way, giving a version of reality totally different from any other. The film presents the eternal chase of the rainbow, the endless quest for truth.

Another facet of the equally futile search of the unattainable is presented in the "Homecoming Song", directed by Iannis Smaragdis. This latter film is much less abstract than the first; hence it is far more moving and personally touching. The search in the "Homecoming Song" is one that is more easily identifiable. It is the desperate clinging to one's past youth with all its ideals and enthusiasm (regardless of the nature of those ideals) and the desperate attempt to recreate and relive the past long after it has gone.

The hero of the film returns to his homeland after a self-imposed exile of fifteen years, during which ideals, lifestyles, political regimes and above all people have undergone drastic changes. Full of longing and nostalgia as well as bitter-sweet memories he contacts all his old friends in the hope of recreating a time when they, as members of a resistance group, had hopes of changing the world and dreams of making it a better place to live in.

But the bitter disappointment the returned fugitive has to face is that his friends no longer retain their dreams. They have disowned their revolutionary and idealistic youth, and have an excuse for everything they did or did not do.

The painfully moving ending of the film leaves the hero suspended in limbo after he has already reached the point of no return: he can neither leave his beloved country and live the rest of his life in exile, nor can he go on living in his own homeland to the detriment of everything, everybody and above all his own self.

Recent film releases

Baby Boom (PG) Diane Keaton — Motherly obligation side-track woman executive's career. Delightful yuppie comedy (Good).

Cry Freedom (PG) Denzel Washington — Powerful epic — biography of a black activist and fight against apartheid (Great).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese prison camp (Good).

Fatal Attraction (R) Michael Douglas — Crackpot thriller of man caught in threatening extra-marital affair (Good).

Flowers in the Attic (PG-13) Louise Fletcher — Dreary horror film about children kept prisoner in an attic (Boring).

Hello Again (PG) Shelley Long — Housewife comes back from dead to harass remarried husband. Gimmicky comedy (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed,

sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Less Than Zero (R) Andrew McCarthy — Conventional account of alienated rich teens (Fair).

Nuts (R) Barbra Streisand — Dynamic performance by Barbra as eccentric woman trying to prove her sanity (Great).

Planes, Trains and Automobiles (R) Steve Martin, John Candy — Spiffy comedy on the frustrations of modern travelling (Good).

The Running Man (R) Arnold Schwarzenegger — Gladiator fights for life on futuristic TV game show. Mindless mayhem (Fair).

Suspect (R) Cher — Public defender represents a homeless Vietnam veteran accused of murder. Neat courtroom drama (Good).

Teen Wolf Too (PG) John Bafemen — Tame teen werewolf sequel set on a college campus (Boring).

Mr Ahmad Abdel Rehim had the bitter-sweet pleasure of giving his youngest daughter in marriage last week at the Sheraton Hotel in Limassol in Cyprus. Berla and Gheasen will honeymoon in Switzerland before settling in Qatar very best wishes to them from Ram, Amna, and the Star family.

Bowling lovers will be pleased to hear about the opening of the Amman Bowling Center in the Abu Dahab Center, First Circle, in Jabel Amman.

A new book, "Palestinian Roses", is a collection of eight poems originally published in the Ad-Doustour newspaper, and translated into English by Daud Ghunelm, ex-supervisor of English language in the Ministry of Education in Amman. The book is published and distributed by Madalawi Publishers.

Another new book is a first novel by Jordanian writer Fadia Faqir, "Nisanit" is a story of Palestine which is seen through two pairs of eyes: an Arab's and a Jew's. The scenes are mixed in order to show that the past and the present in the Arab World impinge upon each other. Reviews of the book have been enthusiastic, praising the use of language and its literary maturity. We are especially proud of Fadia's success, because she used to write for the Star.

Bob and Raymonde Attcheson gave the annual Lockheed Christmas party at their home, and many people gathered to enjoy both the party and the company. Some of the people who attended were Royal Jordanian's Mr and Mrs Hussam Abu Ghazaleh, Ambassador and Mrs Walid Durra, American Ambassador and Mrs Roscoe Suddarth, DCM and Mrs Patrick Therios from the French Embassy, Ambassador and Mrs Patrick Leclercq and Mr and Mrs Franckle Frankel, Egyptian Embassy Counsellor and Mrs Nagi Al-Ghaziri, Turkish Embassy's Mr Sevil Yuldekeul, Tunisian

Embassy's Colonel and Mrs Hemad Bakheria, the Arab League's Mr and Mrs Abdul-Aziz Boudadi, Mr and Mrs Munir Afalleh, Banque Nationale de Paris' Mr and Mrs Claude Morvan, Arab Bank's Omar Al-Farhan, Investment Bank's Mr and Mrs Amer Seiti, Virginia Buchenen, Air France's Mr and Mrs Jean Guignonnet, KLM's Mr and Mrs Najib Fakhoury, Middle East Airlines' Mr and Mrs Elie Choueiri, Marriott's Mr and Mrs Halita Agullar and Mr and Mrs Francois Porle, Regency Hotel's Mr and Mrs Sami Seiwah, AMOCO's Mr and Mrs Kermil Thiele, Mr and Mrs Mohammed Khalifah, Mr and Mrs Tony Oeffen, American Life Insurance's Mr and Mrs Ben Cross, Dr and Mrs Edward Hakim, Lela Deeb, Dr and Mrs Mohammed Shityeh, American Centre for Oriental Research's Dr and Mrs David McCreery, Jordan University's Dr and Mrs Sari Nassef, Renault's Mr and Mrs Bernard Amiel, Mr and Mrs Ghazi Rita, George Handat and his daughter Rima. Everyone enjoyed the party and are looking forward to next Christmas despite the two-degree centigrade weather.

Mrs Praveen Verma.

Eight students from the Abdul Hamid Sharaf school in Shweliya are participating in the Crown Prince Award Scheme this year. The students are required to complete four areas of competence: Physical Education, Skills, Expedition and Social Service. For the Physical Education, the students are volunteering in the Pediatric Burn and Orthopedic Unit of the King Hussein Medical City in Amman. The students visit with the patients one afternoon weekly. These visits have been mutually beneficial for the patients and the students alike. In addition to the obvious emotional benefit they provide for the young patients, the students themselves are becoming friends with children from different parts of the country whom they might otherwise never have the chance to meet.

A typical visit to the hospital commences with the students, accompanied by their sponsor from the school, greeting all the patients. Refreshments for the patients and staff are provided and served by the students. Following this, the students individually visit with patients, chatting with them and encouraging the children to draw and colour pictures. Often the students bring along small books or toys and give them to the

patients. One student has volunteered to tutor a girl who has been hospitalized for several months and has, therefore, missed a good bit of school work. If the weather permits, the volunteers take the patients outside to the playground.

On 23 December, a small party was given by the volunteers for the children. The students raised money at the school by asking for donations from the student body.

Gifts and refreshments were provided for the patients and their families from the donations.

According to the nursing staff, the patients eagerly anticipate the visits of the student volunteers each week. Although the students are busy preparing for the Edadi examination this year, they still manage to find time to be of service to the community. They are indeed a credit to their families and to their country.

The eight students are: Fadi Asfour, Maher El Ali, Sarina Hannon, Mirna Abu Ghaila, Hale Ibrahim, Rowan Ibrahim, Dani Katlan, and Taimor Hazou. They are in the third preparatory class at the Abdul Hamid Sharaf School.



Fadia Faqir publishes her first novel 'Nisanit'



The Rally does indeed challenge the desert with the International BP OILS

We Extend our Gratitude to all Who Supervised the Rally and Special Thanks go to the Royal Automobile Club For their contribution in the success of the event.

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Happy New Year

1988 will be known as the year of the Dragon in Asian countries. This fiery character is courtesy of Korean folklore artist Kim Man Hee.

NISANIT

The novel NISANIT by Fadia Faqir is available at the Jordan Book Centre, University Street, Amman.

health

By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

HOWEVER MANY times it may have happened to somebody in the past and however many times it may happen to someone in the future, conception and development of a perfectly formed human being remains a miracle.

Like all the great events and moments in life, the addition of the little father and mother to that of husband and wife raises many questions. Between the time that pregnancy is confirmed and the baby is born and placed in his parent's arms, thousands of questions pass through the minds of expectant mothers and fathers.

This series of articles, we hope, will help prepare every parent for what is the most important, and most fulfilling role offered to any human being, that of being mother or father and therefore responsible for the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual development of a brand new human being.

The development of the human baby from a single cell takes, on average, of only two hundred and sixty-nine days, from the day of fertilization, or forty weeks or ten lunar months from the first day of the last menstrual period.

Signs of pregnancy

The earliest and most reliable sign of pregnancy, for women who have regular monthly cycles, is a missed period. Other signs to expect are feeling sick or actually being sick, and changes in your breasts, for they might become bigger and tender, and the veins may show up more, and the nipples may darken and gland out. The need to pass water more often is another sign of pregnancy and you may feel very tired and sleepy.

When you do miss a period, you can go to your doctor for a test, or you can buy a pregnancy test kit from pharmacies. These tests can tell you whether or not you are pregnant.

Use the chart included in this article to work out your EDD, or expected date of delivery. First, look in the top lines of figures for the day when the last menstrual period began; the EDD appears immediately underneath. The dates here are only approximate.

Once you get a positive result see your doctor. The earlier you do this the better because it is through your doctor that you can make arrangements for antenatal care and for your baby's birth.

Feelings

Even if you've been looking forward to pregnancy and waiting for

And
now
you
are
due!

Make sure you get answers for your questions and worries.

UPSTANDING TABLE

To calculate the expected date of delivery

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Mahmoud Ibrahim Kheled, the only commando to survive the attack in which 16 people were killed at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci airport on 27 December 1985, wipes his tears during trial in Rome on 15 December

News in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP



Benazir Bhutto, with her bridegroom Asir Zardari photographed in their wedding reception in Karachi last Friday.



Captain Efsthopoulos abandons ship, Monday, 14 December after the Greek tanker had been hit by an Iranian missile. This was the second attack on his vessel in one day.

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AMMAN INTERNATIONAL HOTEL



Rock star and Band Aid famine relief chairman, Bob Geldof, arrives in London Sunday 13 December after a 12-day tour of famine areas in Africa.

Finance, business & economy

Energy conservation

The alter native

AMMAN (Star) — The advancement and eco-economical development of mankind is not separable from the availability of energy in proper quality and quantity, and has been such since the dark ages of prehistory. The situation is very much the same nowadays, with even tougher strains and crises than ever before. The New York Times once commented: "Energy is the biggest problem — inflation is a minor image. It is impossible to control inflation without first tackling the energy needs."

The holding of the energy seminar in Jordan is quite indicative of the growing concern about the multi-dimensional problem of energy, even in this part of the world considered the blessed "energy — or oil-reservoir" of our planet.

Birth and growth of civilizations, featured by increasing technological capabilities of man, were also marked by an increasing need of energy in terms of both quantity and sophistication. However, this trend accelerated since the 19th century "Industrial revolutions" which triggered the upset in the balance — previously considered everlasting — between energy consumption and resources. In fact, while increasing, the energy consumption has shifted from the natural renewable energies, such as biomass, hydropower and wind, to the depletable fossil fuels (oil, coal, natural gas, uranium), thus associating an improved quality of energy to the risk on resources depletion.

The "energy crisis" once marked by the oil price flare up back in 1973, has become a permanent data in national economies and in international relations as well. Besides its "raw materials for agro-industrial and chemical processes" and "daily life necessary machines fuel" aspects, energy has acquired an additional dimension as a "strategic item" at stakes among various financial lobbies.

Fossil fuels play a vital role in modern economies, which in turn are extremely sensitive to any uncertainty, any variation or restriction of their supply; they contribute an average 45 per cent to the world energy consumption, and are involved in the most sophisticated modern production systems.

What is a sensitivity for developed countries becomes an unbearable affliction for the less advanced and less structured economies of developing countries such as the Muslim countries in the Middle East, within the same energy consumption pattern.

The appalling fact for the large majority of the Third World countries is that over 50 per cent of their export earnings are devoted either directly or indirectly, to the energetic products imports, mainly those derived from crude oil; other aspects of this reality are continuous pauperization, high risk of conflicts and challenging of their development. In the developed countries, the situation was met through energy savings and technological innovation.

A similar — but appropriate — reaction has become a must for all the Muslim countries; these, including the Middle East OIC member states, do have the potential for a successful action, taking into account its manpower and energy

resources; a prerequisite, however, is the organization and management of those resources within a novel appropriate and co-operative set-up in a view to achieve at least energy security if not self-sufficiency. Such a set-up, which has become a dire need, requires a lucid commitment of the countries concerned, as well as related technological and regulations.

In these processes, one should consider the basic role of substitutes to conventional energy sources, and in particular renewable energy sources derived from sun, wind and biomass. The exploitation of such energy sources is favoured in the Middle East by the

economic, and population of Jordan, in addition to other files on the energy and economics of Arab, industrial, and developing countries.

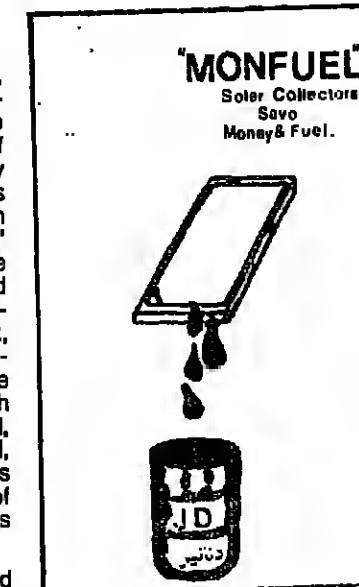
The MEMR, since it was established, has followed a special programme to guide the consumption of energy in the economic sectors. In 1986 MEMR executed a project for energy conservation in the large industries (cement, phosphate, potash, fertilizers, ceramic, bricks, iron and steel, power plants and JPRC). Results obtained show the possibility of saving JD 3-5 million annually in return for an investment of JD 9 million. MEMR also conducted 44 similar studies in smaller industries free of charge.

Energy conservation studies were also carried out for the transport sector in the five largest transportation companies (Jordan Syrian Land Transport Co., Jordan Iraqi Land Transport Co., Public Transport Corporation, Royal Jordanian, JPRC). The results indicate the possibility of saving between 7 per cent-15 per cent of the total consumption (valued at JD 4.5 million per year). An economic feasibility study for establishing a centre for training drivers in efficient driving was also carried out. This training would help lower fuel consumption and improve automobile performance. The centre would be set up in co-operation with the vocational training corporation.

A study was carried out on energy losses due to air infiltration through windows. The study identified the optimal designs to conserve energy.

Other studies on thermal insulation were carried out both on materials and methods of insulation. A thermal insulation code was produced in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Works and other institutes.

During 1986, an in-depth survey of the consumption of energy in the household sector was carried out. The survey aimed at identifying modes of consumption, the fuel used and the factors affecting consumption, in order to set appropriate policies in this field. It is worth mentioning that this is the first study of this kind in Jordan.



climatic conditions and the population distribution prevailing in this part of the world.

The renewable Energy Sources (RES) have a tremendous potential as a priority component of a novel energetic scheme, provided that sufficient attention and effort is devoted to an indigenous basis to a sound planning and R&D co-operative action.

The energy alternatives are finely monitored by two parameters: the resources and the policies; RES have great flexibility and large quantum response to both.

• Energy planning

Jordan places special emphasis on energy planning. Co-operation in this field is carried out with international institutions which regard Jordan as a selected regional centre for conducting symposiums and training courses in energy planning.

Jordan's energy planning encourages and finances renewable energy, regulates the import of energy to achieve the lowest possible cost, and fosters the constant search for better solutions to supplying energy demand. This policy also aims at improving the efficiency of energy use, and encouraging conservation through appropriate pricing policies, customs regulations, public awareness, performance of technical studies, and supplying direct advice to energy consumers, both institutions and individuals.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) established an Energy Data Bank in 1986 which contains information on the history of energy development.

• Energy Advisory Office

An office has been established to provide consultative and technical services to institutions and to the public. It deals with questions on all energy issues. Under the patronage of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, this office was inaugurated in 1986. Since its establishment the office has provided numerous services to the public in the fields of energy conservation equipment, including the optimal use and installation of such equipment. The office has also held several specialized seminars on the economic use of energy, and produced various publications to support this objective.

Source: The above presentation has been quoted from a report prepared by M.A. Toure-ISTAD, and the annual report prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 1986.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



The major league events

WHAT ARE the major economic events of 1987 in Jordan? Those listed below took place in Jordan or took place outside but had deep influence on the economy of Jordan. These big ten are:

1. The Amman Summit Conference:

This is not strictly an economic event. But it should have a profound impact on Jordan in terms of possible Arab future aid. The conference also underlined Jordan's position as a terra modis, a centrist place where rationality supersedes. It also highlighted Jordan's position on the map of the world's geo-economic scene. I believe that Jordan was given an added potential to invest in its economic future.

2. The 1988 Budget:

The Budget is a very important development every year. It is an opportunity to reflect on past year's performance and to delineate some of the main features of the future economic charade. The increase in the government's domestic and foreign debt component of the Budget should become of future concern. Moreover, the Budget will become a major adjustment tool.

3. The Japanese connection:

The decision taken by Japan to grant Jordan a \$300 million from the Japanese Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Development Agency was a main event. That mixed aid/loan arrangement was given in recognition of Jordan's role in advancing peace in the region particularly the Gulf war. The year 1988 will witness a respectable drive to put that money in good use to be spear-headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

4. The Gas Discovery:

Energy constitutes a major import burden on the Jordanian economy. The discovery of gas in Al-Riha near the Iraqi border and again in Sirhan (near Al-Azraq) is a very important event. It is very difficult at this stage to point out the size and importance of the discoveries, but they are certainly going to be pursued with vigor in 1988.

5. The Educational Reforms:

The education sector in Jordan has received tremendous impetus this year. There was a major seminar held in October under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and many decisions have been taken to reform education which will have profound effects on Jordan's labour market and the quality of education. This basic issue will continue to capture great attention in 1988.

6. The Science and Technology Council:

Jordan is slowly developing a deep sense of the importance of medium and semi-high technology on its future economic prospects. Thus a law on the establishment of the Science and Technology Council was enacted. The Council, headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will be responsible for planning of this sector securing financing, establishing scientific centres and funding priority research.

7. Unemployment:

This issue has received greater attention by the Government which established a high level Ministerial Committee to catch up with this widening problem. The Civil Service Commission had actually done an admirable work in organizing government employment. Moreover there was a pressure applied by the government to appoint engineers and others in its cadres and the major components. The major unemployment related measure was the strict observation by the Ministry of Labour of non-Jordanian employment.

8. Interest Rates:

The Central Bank of Jordan took a decision to scale down interest rates by one percentage point. That decision was instrumental in pushing the activity in Amman's stock exchange.

Continued on page 15

International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international industrial firms wishing to establish business ties with industrial firms in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

Claudia Handelsmaatschappij BV
Nikkelstraat 7
1411 AC, Naarden-HOLLAND
Tlx. 43099
(Non-iron metals & minerals)
Clark Enterprises
3516 West 80th Street
Inglewood Calif 90305
USA
Tlx. 86438.
(Marketing & data exchange)
BHD Inspection GMBH
D-3320 Salzgitter 1
Postfach 100147
WEST GERMANY
Tlx. 5341813
(Cargo, clearance, forwarding & shipping documentation)
British Ceylon Corp Ltd.
Huitendroff Milla
P.O. Box 261,
Colombo
SRI LANKA
(Soap, coconut oil manufacturing)
Concorde Handelsgeeseelschaft MPH
Jungfernstieg 44
2000 Hamburg
WEST GERMANY
Tlx. 215225 HARC
(Exporters of refrigerators & coolers gas)
Metaina
82001 arbor
Zagrebaka 20. pp 200
YUGOSLAVIA
Tlx. 33767 TGO
(Paper manufacturing & metal treatment)

Mechinery Export Corp.
539 Stock Exchange Bldg.
1.1. Chunggrig Road,
Karachi - 2
PAKISTAN
Tlx. 2617 YTEK
(Exporters of machinery & equipment)
Aknre
Consultant Private Ltd.,
P.O. Box 8183
Malabar Hill
Bombay 400 006
INDIA
(Technology consultants)
Baltic Control Ltd. Aarhus
Veile Ringgade 61
P.O. Box 1073
DK - 8200 Aarhus N
DENMARK
Tlx. 88244 BALCO
(Shipping & forwarding advisory services)
Kazeroon Bros. Est.
P.O. Box 5844
Manama-BAHRAIN
Tlx. 8539 KAZBRO
(Exporters of toilet papers & sanitary pads)
CBi
P.O. Box 30008
3001 DA Rotterdam
THE NETHERLANDS
Tlx. 27151
(Promoters of exports from developing countries)
Fosta International Trading Co.
Castle House Suite 9
25 Castlereagh St.
London W1H5YR
ENGLAND
Tlx. 296033 FITCO
(Importers of disposable x-ray films and scrap metals)

L. Roberts & Associates
P.O. Box 7303
Wilmington North Carolina
28403
USA
(Mechanical & technical consultants - paper manufacturing)

DEHAF Luen Hop Ind'l Co. Ltd.
Suite 14 & 15 3rd Floor
Po Hing Center 18
Wang Chiu Kowloon Bay
Kw KONG KONG
Tlx. 31852 BBCO
(Manufacturers of plastic machines)

Aisingourt
P.O. Box 493
West Hempstead N.Y. 11552
USA
(Importers of cosmetics - hair combs brushes)

A'nn Simmone & Associates Ltd.
P.O. Box 735
Ellicott City Md 21043
USA
Tlx. 8971182 CLORESH
(Air cargo services)

W.J. Parnie England Ltd.
80 South Street
Valletta P.O. B. 285
MALTA
(Agents of weaving threads)

Incorporated in Nigeria
G.P.O. Box 2126
Marina
Lagos-Nigeria
Tlx. 20117 NET TDS
(Importers of canned foods and kitchen and electrical appliances)
Japan General Supplies Corp.
Jagenco Bldg 1-1-31
Ikuta-Cho Chou-ku
Cobe 861
JAPAN
Tlx. 76862
(Exporters of cheese flavours)
Mr Terry Newman
Matchline Diversions Ltd.
38 Victoria Road,
Rayleigh Essex
SS86EL
UNITED KINGDOM
Tlx. 8814198
(Wishes to establish a factory "auto manufacturing" 2 or 4 wheel drive jeep)

Chemicals
UK
Stangrave Limited,
P.O. Box 2, 54,
High Street,
Enderbridge, Kent,
UK
Jamaica Oleochemicals Limited
Stanton House,
Eastham, Wimal
Marseydale L62 8AO,
England.
Cyprus
Nadim Trading Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 4327,
Limesor - Cyprus.
India
Ghelani Exports Pvt Ltd,
71, Bipal Bhari Behari Besu Road,
Room-A-312, 3rd Floor,
Calcutta 700001,
India.
Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
1, Whites Road,
Medrae 600014,
India.

Chemicals

UK
Stangrave Limited,
P.O. Box 2, 54,
High Street,
Enderbridge, Kent,
UK

Jamaica Oleochemicals Limited
Stanton House,
Eastham, Wimal
Marseydale L62 8AO,
England.

Cyprus
Nadim Trading Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 4327,
Limesor - Cyprus.

India
Ghelani Exports Pvt Ltd,
71, Bipal Bhari Behari Besu Road,
Room-A-312, 3rd Floor,
Calcutta 700001,
India.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
1, Whites Road,
Medrae 600014,
India.

Hong Kong
Famemara Trading Co.
C/O: 1/E, 34, Sun Fung Ave.
Sheung Shui, N.T. Hong Kong.



SIDE VIEW of the Chamber of Industry's election day, on Tuesday 29 December 1987.

The 39 candidates, their supporters and hundreds of representatives packed the hall of the Chamber as the election committee carried out its vote count.

In the picture Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan who received the most winning votes among other candidates.

ADVERTISEMENT THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY AMMAN - JORDAN

PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AL-WEHDAH DAM DIVERSION TUNNEL

The Jordan Valley Authority invites interested Jordanian contractors either individuals or in joint venture with Arab or international contractors to apply for prequalification to tender for the construction of a diversion tunnel for Al-Wehdeh Dam project on the Yarmouk River in the north of Jordan which constitutes a major component of Al-Wehdeh Dam project.

The work will include the construction of concrete-lined horse shoe shaped diversion tunnel with a diameter of (7.75) metres and a length of about (800) metres and intake and outlet portal structures.

Application for prequalification will be considered only from Jordanian contractors, either individuals or in joint venture with Arab or international contractors which are suitably qualified for this type of work. The Jordanian contractors should be registered at the Ministry of Public Works with Grade "A" qualifications in roads, water resources, excavation and civil works.

The prequalification document submitted shall include details of experience and past performance on similar projects. The capability of the contractors with respect to personnel, equipment, end plant and the contractors financial position.

Application for the prequalification will be issued against a non-refundable payment of JD 40 and will be available from Jan. 2, 1988 and should be submitted in two copies not later than Jan. 25, 1988.

The present schedule is to make the tender documents available to prequalified contractors on February 15, 1988, to arrange for a site visit by tenderers on March 1, 1988, to open the tenders, April 11, 1988 and to award the contract May 2, 1988. Construction will require about one year.

All correspondence shall be addressed to:

H.E. Dr. M. Bani Hani
Acting President
Jordan Valley Authority
P.O. Box 2769
Telephone: 644525/
641473
Telex: 21053 JVA JO
21692 JVC JO

Dr. Eng. M. Bani Hani
Acting President

The private sector

Lobbies for a role

By Ahmed Shaker
Special to The Star

A DETAILED, in-depth report of the future prospects for Jordanian industries has been published by the Amman Chamber of Industry. Lobbying to enhance the private sector's role in the country's development, the study necessitates activating the proper methods to promote investments in the production sector.

The study suggests the introduction of higher yields which would attract investors to consider investing in the productive areas of the country. A clear definition of the Jordanian economy, as called for, in order that security and assurance can be offered to investors in the country.

The chamber's report defines the private sector, as all the activities and economic projects which are not affiliated with the public sector's institutions in finance and

management. The above definition implies a greater direction toward this sector to ensure its proper contribution to the national revenue and the employment of local manpower.

The report outlines the following points for which a "time prospective" is to be initiated to monitor their gradual implementation:

1- In line with the trend of privatization in the country, a necessity is prompted to appoint members from the private sector on the board of these privatized institutions;

2- Statistical procedures need to be carefully diagnosed to enable investors conduct feasibility studies on certain projects by relying on accurate and precise data;

3- The existing competition between the public sector and the private sector needs to be regulated. Moreover, invitation to tenders have to be specialized in one sector in order to avoid losses and inefficiencies. The study calls for co-

operation between the two sectors to co-ordinate the channelling of investments into their proper avenues;

4- Investors should, while completing their procedures, refer to one authority to facilitate the requirements of investment in the country;

5- The study indicates that commercial delegates at Jordanian embassies in overseas play an important role, and necessitates that their appointment be subject to the Chamber of Industry and Commerce outside the government's routine;

6- And finally the study calls for the training of manpower to upgrade their capabilities in order to fully utilize the international aids provided to us such as the EEC's aid to the Labour League in Cairo.

An important point in the Chamber's report; and that is to create a competitive investment environment, the conventional methods of investment "financial investment" such as banking deposits should be given less weight than productive investment. The newly argued type of investment strengthens the production sector and expands its manpower base by creating employment opportunities.

Jordan to improve education, training

WASHINGTON (Star) — Jordan will use a \$40 million World Bank loan for a project that will consolidate the country's efforts to improve the quality of educational instruction and facilities as well as meet demand for skilled labour.

The project is expected to upgrade the skills of about 36,000 basic education teachers and staff. Courses for

secondary school teachers will be introduced and will address skill deficiencies. Instructional materials and supporting logistics and software to be used by teachers will be made available. And the project will help modernize the education system with improved planning and management.

The loan will help provide a better learning environment through improved facilities.

The project includes building 60 school buildings and introducing a pilot vocational programme for girls in areas where demand for skilled workers has been growing.

Since 1972, the World Bank has supported six projects with loans totaling \$113.2 million to assist the Government of Jordan in the development of its education and training system.

Water Authority of Jordan Invitation for rebid (1FB) Supply of water meters

Date: 28/12/87
Loan No: 2694 JO
1FB No: 08/87/W.M

1. The Water Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, announce an invitation for rebidding for the purchase of water meters.

A loan has been received from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the water and sewerage project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts for the purchase of these water meters.

2. The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of 75,000 water meters, 1/2" size, with a nominal capacity of 1.5m³ per hour.

3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the documents at the office of the president of the Water Authority, Shemlani — Opposite to Marriot Hotel, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan, Telephone 680100 Telex 22439 W.A.J. JO

4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above address and the payment of non-refundable fee of JD 200.

5. All bids must be accompanied by a security of JD 6,000, and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Tuesday, 16 February 1988.

Eng. Mutazz Beibelsi
acting President
Water Authority.

Aqaba updates

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Central Bank's Monthly statistical bulletin, the total number of vessels which arrived at Aqaba port during October 1987 reached 239 vessels, bringing the total to 125 vessels for the first 10 months of 1987.

As regards the number of passengers during October, total arrivals reached 29,716 as compared to the number of departures totalling 22,588.

Domestic exports, reaching 962.6 (in thousand of tonnes), were distributed as follows: re-exports, 7.2; transit & other, 254.6; other, 87.8; potash, 82.1; fertilizers, 52.0; and phosphate, 498.9.

Imported goods, as well, reaching 1906.4 (in thousand of tonnes) were distributed into 763.0 in transit and 1143.4 in imports. In total, exports and imports during October 1987 reached 2,869,000 tonnes.

(Source: Ports Corp. Aqaba)

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Scotch Whisky



Old Parr

Economic Adhocracy

Continued from page 13

change. However, more reduction will be needed to affect more serious investment drive in the country.

9. The decrease in Dollar Rate:

The fact that Jordan's foreign receipts and payments are mainly denominated in US dollars was responsible for the increases in the value of other major currencies vis-a-vis the Jordan Dinar. The Jordanian currency is basically weighted by five currencies with the dollar capturing about 60 per cent of the weight.

10. The Rise in Fertilizer Prices:

The second half of 1987 witnessed a substantial increase in the prices of potash, DAP fertilizer and to some degree phosphates. This, of course will enhance Jordan's exports. Should these export projects improve their financial situation, they will be the asset which they had originally been meant to be.

The Jerusalem Star

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Opportunities
For



DP PROFESSIONALS

DBA, DB Supervisors, systems
Analysts, Engineers, Programmers.

JORDAN PETROLEUM Refinery Company wishes to appoint experienced DP professionals (as described below) to participate in the development of its computerization project using DEC/VAX (VMS), Integrated MIS, LBMS Structured Methodology, Relational DBMS, structured COBOL & 4GL and on-line-distributed business applications.

1. **Database Administrator:** To plan and direct all DB activities, ensure good organization & utilization of the DB, assist the DP manager in all his work and duties, manage the training program for computer and user staff. Minimum 8 years experience in analysis and programming of different business applications, at least 3 of them in managing DB activities.
2. **Database Supervisor:** To participate in logical and physical DB design, setting performance criteria, design security and privacy rules and controls, supervise DB activities, install DBMS package, etc. Minimum 7 years experience in analysis and programming of different applications, at least 2 of them in relational DB Design.
3. **Business Systems Analysts:** To understand user requirements, document system operations using advanced techniques, work closely with end-users in an integrated DB environment. Minimum 6 years in DP-training in system analysis and design techniques.
4. **Computer Engineers:** To work with VAX/VMS operating system and utilities, data communications network and software, computer operations. Experience in VAX/VMS, DecNET, system programming is preferable.
5. **Programmers:** University degree in computer science, knowledge in business information systems is preferable. Salaries Will Be Considered According To experience & Qualifications. Candidates are requested to specify and forward not later than 30 January 1988.

To:
Personnel Dept.
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 1079, Amman
Jordan.

Industrialization

Pakistan's growth potential

Special to The Star

FROM 1947 onwards, Pakistan's economy has witnessed an impressive transformation from a purely agrarian character to a semi-industrial stage. Rapid industrial development became possible partly because it started from the firm base of good quality raw cotton and partly because of a combination of quick entrepreneurial response to concessional taxation policies introduced from time to time by the government.

Pakistan inherited a rudimentary base for industrial development. There were merely 78,000 spindles and a few looms operating in 1947.

Import-substituting industries to export-oriented industries has been a decisive transformation and the country is still going through this phase.

The significance of the manufacturing sector is evident from the fact that it constitutes the second largest sector of the national economy. Today, it accounts for 19.9 per cent of the GDP, which is in sharp contrast to the situation obtaining in 1947 when Pakistan had hardly any industrial base. There were only few simple industries such as flour and rice mills, cotton ginning factories, one cement plant, confectionaries etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, technical skill and other prerequisites were almost non-existent.

To overcome the initial difficulties in the way industrialization, the Government, besides developing infrastructural facilities, set up the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) in 1950, to play the pioneering role of establishing such industries, as the private enterprise was unable to undertake either because they were technologically complex or needed large investment.

By the end of December 1973,

the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation had completed 62 projects at a capital cost of JD 24 million. Some of the major projects completed by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation include fertilizer factories, machine tool factory at Landhi, heavy mechanical complex at Taxila, Karachi Shipyard and engineering works, cement plants etc. In March 1974, the PIDC was placed under administrative control of the Board of Industrial Management (BIM).

Industrial policy

With the correction of the exchange rate from time to time, the attractiveness of the export market resulted in a high rate of expansion in the relatively small sized manufacturing establishment. Large scale manufacturing accounts for 70 per cent of the total industrial value added in the country. A considerable diversification has been achieved in this structure. The textile industry played a pioneering role and was for a long time the leading sub-sector. At the end of the 'sixties, the textile industry accounted for roughly 32 per cent of the industrial value added. Its share has since gone down to 16 per cent with the growth of chemicals, metals and metal-based industries. Chemicals, including fertilizer and petroleum refining and steel end steel-based industries, with machinery and transport equipment, account for 37 per cent of the industrial value added in the country, according to a census of the manufacturing industries.

A major goal of industrial policy announced in 1982 was to strengthen the linkages of the industrial sector within the economy. This was sought to be achieved by developing, on the one hand, agro and mineral based industries and on the other hand, by creating domestic capacity to manufacture machinery, equipment and intermediate products required by other sectors of the economy.

The above presentation was quoted from a report prepared by Rafique Jabir, "Industrial Development in Pakistan".



Cotton picking, said

utilizing hardly 3.5 per cent of the total raw cotton produced in the country which was roughly calculated around 1.3 million bales. The entire industrial strength was composed of 34 units and most of them were small and medium sized. The growth rate of manufacturing industries has been strengthened by a faster rate of growth in large-scale industries. During the 1960s, the rate of growth was 1D per cent per annum and laid the foundations for industrialization. The leading sector was, of course, textiles, and its profitability led to spill-over effects on investments into a number of ancillary industries. From

ties, technical skill and other prerequisites were almost non-existent.

To overcome the initial difficulties in the way industrialization, the Government, besides developing infrastructural facilities, set up the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) in 1950, to play the pioneering role of establishing such industries, as the private enterprise was unable to undertake either because they were technologically complex or needed large investment.

By the end of December 1973,

Vessels arriving Aqaba Port under Gargour Shipping Agency Red Sea area services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) FAR EAST (CONTAINER + RORO + CONV.)	MITSUI O.S.K. LINES	- ELLI - CHRISTOFFER-OLDENDORF - PROSPER WDRLO - GLORIOUS ACE - EASTERN-SPLENDOR - CONMAN 1 - EASTERN-HARMONY	31/12/87 10/01/88 10/01/88 20/01/88 26/01/88 02/02/88 07/03/88
B) SOUTH EUROPE (CONTAINER + RORO + CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE LTD.	- WHITE NILE 9/87 - BLUE NILE 1/88 - WHITE NILE 1/88	31/12/87 23/01/88 06/02/88
C) U.S.A. (CONTAINER + RORO + CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE LTD.	- GEDAREF - KHARTOUM	06/01/88 25/01/88
D) SOUTH EUROPE/EAST AFRICA (CONTAINER + RORO)	LLOYD TRIESTINO LINE	- DUINO 12/87 - SISTIANA 1/88 - DUINO 2/88 - SISTIANA 3/88	05/01/88 03/02/88 21/02/88 21/03/88
E) U.S.A-CANADA-AUSTRALIA (BULK)	GRABRULK LINE	- HALLAM-VENTURE - ARROW GOVYNIA - GORTYS	30/12/87 05/01/88 27/01/88
F) RED SEA (CONVENTIONAL)	PAN ARAB LINE	- ALBIRUNI - ALDIRISI	10/01/88 20/01/88



• **TENDER NO. SJ/78/87/TF.** Supply of an underwater pump for water wells and supplies. Tender documents are available at the Purchases Committee - Royal Engineering Corps / Jordanian Armed Forces. Closing date: 18 January 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 83/87, 84/87.** Supply of the following for the Royal Jordanian: 1) tubes & pipes; and 2) plywood. Tender documents are available at the R.J.'s offices (Housing Bank Centre, 11th floor) for JD 4 and 1 respectively. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 31 December 1987.

• **TENDER NOS. 1) JWA/87-87/KDJ; 2) JEA/90-87/KOJ; 3) MOH/88-87/KOJ; 4) JPC/88-87/KOJ.** Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) laboratory equipment (American origin); 2) - 100 EA lighting arrestors, - 50,000 EA insulator, - 380 EA vibration dampers; 3) angiographic and digital imaging system (American origin); and 4) diving equipment (American origin). Tender documents are available at the Dept./Salt Street for JD 1) 10; 2) 10; 3) 20; and 4) 20 respectively. Closing dates: 1) 17; 2) 17; 3) 21; and 4) 20 January 1988 respectively. Tender bond is a pre-qualification.

• **TENDER NO. 113/87.** Supply of live line working equipment for medium voltage network up to 33 K.V. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Electricity Authority for JD 20. Tender bond: 2 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 24 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 24F/87.** The Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. has issued an Annex No.1 to the above tender. Participating bidders are to contact the Supplier Dept. at the JPMC.

• **CONSTRUCTION OF an additional building adjacent to the old one for the Jordan Co-op. Org.** (area: 1900 SQ. metres). Tender documents are available at the Org's Technical Consultant (Eng. Salem Abu Haasan) for JD 100 as from 28 December 1987. Closing date: 12 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 27/87.** Supply of 100,000 of baby powder cans (200-250 grammes per can) for the Military Consumer Corp. Tender documents are available at the Corp's Commercial Unit. Closing date: 8 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 89/87.** Supply of 5,000 "box files" for the Royal Jordanian. Tender documents are available at the R.J.'s offices (Housing Bank Centre, 11th floor) for JD 3. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 31 December 1987.

• **TENDER NO. 26F/87.** Supply of 3 million metres of "Kortex" wicks for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Dept. in Shmeisani for JD 25. Closing date: 7 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 7/87.** Fencing of Khirbat Al-Semra Nafurist Treatment Plant for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Authority/new offices behind the Merlot Hotel for JD 10. Closing date: 9 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 87/07.** Construction of a building for Al-Basheer Hospital. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Health/Buildings Division for JD 25. Tender bond: 3% of bid value. Closing date: 4 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 5/88.** Feasibility studies to construct a road from Al-Jufar - Shmideyah - Dalsaha (80 km). Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Dept for JD 25. Closing date: 12 January 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 546, 548, 551/87.** Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) medical supplies; 2) maintenance of computer sets at the Public Statistics Dept; 3) printing of the annual report in Arabic & English. Tender documents are available at the Dept./Salt St. for JD 25, 10 and 2 respectively. Closing dates: 2 February, 4 January and 6 January 1988 respectively.

• **TENDER NO. 53/87.** Purchase of 2000 tonnes of hard semolina wheat for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Ministry for JD 5. Closing date: 6 January 1988.

• **INSTALLATION OF four groups of solar heaters (three mirrors, a water tank one cubic metre, hot water cylinder tank 180-200 litres). Tanks have to conform with the Jordanian standards No. 435. Installation at Al-Ruwalehed Custome-house. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 4 January 1988. Contact: Customs Department/Supplier Division.**

• **TENDER NO. Local 79/87.** Supply of 180 paper rolls (type: 3M) high tenacity. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 25. Closing date: 6 January 1987.

• **TENDER NO. 88/87.** Supply of sets U.P.S. 70 KVA for the Royal Jordanian. Tender documents are available at the R.J.'s offices at the Housing Bank Centre for JD 15. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 4 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 16/87.** Supply of underwater pumps for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Authority's Tenders Dept., behind the Marriott Hotel, for JD 25. Closing date: 23 January 1987.

• **TENDER NO. 85/87.** Supply of locally manufactured washing detergent (full automatic washers & manual washers) for the Civil Consumer Corp. Tender documents are available at the Corp's offices in Ain Ghazal for JD 5. Closing date: 3 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 118/87.** (Re-Invitation). Supply of metal sheets (sandwich panel - insulated) for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority for free. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 6 January 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Market over JD 2.9 million

Active trading at year end

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

HANDLING ACTIVITIES at the Amman Financial Market, for the week Tuesday-Monday 22 - 28 December 1987, featured higher trading volumes than that of last week. Prices were extremely higher, and the market position was at its highest level since the beginning of 1987. In percentage terms, the trading volume, number of shares and the number of contracts rose sharply by 67.78%, 85.08% and 20.15%. A horizontal scanning through the market shows a promising role to be played by second-ranking companies. Vertically, sectoral handling indicated a record high for the banking sector, which outweighed the industrial sector this week.

This week a total of 2,271,306 shares were handled, recording a total market volume of JD 2,992,874 divided among 2,051 contracts, bringing the daily handling average to JD 588,634.

The shares of 69 companies were traded, classified according to sectors as follows: 19 banks, 12 insurance, 7 services and 31 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Bank	Insurance	Service	Industrials
This Week	58.80%	3.31%	.78%	38.13%
Last Week	23.30%	9.23%	1.37%	66.10%

28 companies gained (9 banks, 8 insurance, 1 service and 12 industrials):

	Closing At JD	Up From JD
- Cairo Bank/Amman	23.600	22.800
- Real Estate Fin.Co./Refco.	17.800	14.000
- General Insurance	2.830	2.800
- Jordan Tobacco & Cig.Co.	14.850	14.600
- Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	3.260	3.180

19 companies lost (2 banks, 4 insurance, 2 service and 11 industrials):

EXCHANGE RATES

JD(FIle)

BUY SELL

SR	9D	91
LBL	D.74	0.77
SRL	9.2	9.3
IRD	175	180
KWD	1235	1245
EGP	155	160
UED	92	93.6
QR	92.5	93.6
OMR	875	900
BHD	890	900
S	327.2	334
DEM	203.9	210.6
FF	261.1	259.9
FF	60.2	62.2
Yen	262.1	271.4
DFL	181.3	188.1
SKR	55.8	57.2
LIT	27.7	28.4
BLF	97.5	99.7

Source: Ad-Dustour daily, 29 December 1987.

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday, 29 December 1987 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4.000 per gramme	24 ct. JD 4.800 per gramme
24 ct. JD 6.600 per gramme	One kilogramme (9999) JD 6,250.000
Quince... JD 174.000	(31 grammes x 10 cm.)
Gold Sterling... JD 37.500	(8 grammes)
Rashedi Pound... JD 33.000	(Seven grammes)

Source: Youaif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

EURO-DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DEM	FF	DFL	LIT	SF	Yen	Sterling Pound
1M	7 15/16 3 5/8	9 1/8	4 4/16	11 3/8	3 5/8	4 1/4	1M	8 0/10
2M	7 7/8 3 5/8	9 00	4 11/16	11 5/8	3 11/16	4 1/4	2M	8 13/16
3M	7 13/16 3 5/8	9 1/8	4 3/4	11 5/8	3 11/16	4 1/4	3M	9 00
6M	7 13/16 3 5/8	9 3/16	4 13/16	11 7/8	3 11/16	4 1/4	4M	9 1/10
9M	7 7/8 3 11/16	9 1/4	4 7/8	12 00	3 11/16	4 1/4	5M	9 1/8
1 year	7 13/16 3 3/4	9 1/4	4 15/16	12 00			6M	9 7/16
2 years	8 00	4 1/4					7M	9 1/2
3 years	8 3/4	4 11/16					1 Year	9 1/2
4 years	9 00	5 00						
5 years	9 1/4	5 3/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., Amman-Jordan.

Cost reduction

THE SECRET behind the Royal Jordanian's success is their long-term planning factor upon which the decision - making process is based. In the following presentation we take a pictorial look into the "Cost Reduction Pilot Project" which has been initiated by R.J. in November 1987.

Aiming to increase productivity, decrease costs and increase revenue a three-page document was distributed to every employee in the company allowing individual ideas and remarks to be considered and carefully studied. Every employee, within his capacity as a responsible person toward the greater goal which R.J. is striving to achieve, should at least have one or two suggestions about the "shoulds" and "should nots" within his area of work.

The main concern for employees is that, the R.J. will give 10 per cent of the total available shares over 5 years of installment, and will guarantee a percentage of profit for employees regardless of the company's overall financial performance. In exchange to this "intra-corporate guarantee", employees are required to make a commitment by R.J.'s social commitment for the employees and their families.

In the case of R.J.

les, the reciprocal sharing factor lies in the employees themselves, who are expected to contribute to the projects success.

The provident fund, for example, will not be used in this purchase scheme. Installments will be either deducted from salaries directly or any other agreed-upon form. This type of long-term investment, which coincides with the privatization strategy of the R.J., is in itself a future security scheme and does not involve any risk-taking. It, however, sets an ideal example to

By a Star Staff Writer

others in the world of finance.

Cost formula

The Finance Department at the Royal Jordanian has developed a cost formula which can yield cost per hour, per sector, and per aircraft. Accordingly, revenue and income can be decided for any single flight within the 24 hours following departure.

Comparing 1987 to 1988, total operating revenue increased by 10.4 per cent during 1987, oper-

ational expenditures decreased by 3.7 per cent, and all operational costs decreased by 1 per cent (even the lease payment). Seat factors increased from 52.3 per cent in 1986 to 59.2 per cent in 1987, load factors increased from 48 per cent to 52 per cent. The 7 per cent seat factor and the 10 per cent profit gave a yield of 3 per cent.

In conclusion, it is evident why a total cost reduction is deemed necessary to ensure continuous growth in the case of the Royal Jordanian. In 1988, the total reduction in cost was 7 per cent and in 1987 it was 3 per cent.

Reviewing the overall statistics, the quality of performance was maintained at its highest level, and has efficiently increased, considering the seating patterns and the increase in the service ration on-board.

The above presentation was re-printed from the RJ News, dated December, 1987.

	Closing At JD	Down From JD
- Jordan Insurance Co.	13.600	13.900
- General Investments Co.	1.470	1.600
- Paper & Cardboard Co.	3.090	3.220
- Chemical Industries	1.220	1.270
- Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	7.470	7.510

22 Companies had no change in their share prices (8 banks, 2 insurance, 4 services and 8 industrials):

	JD	1700
- Housing Bank	JD	122.000
- Arab Bank Ltd.	JD	.700
- Philadelphia Insurance	JD	2.790
- National Steel Ind.Co	JD	.500
- National Industries	JD	

Prominent firms whose shares were traded out of 19 banks, 12 insurance, 7 services and 31 industries:

	Share of Sector	Share of Market
- Finance & Credit Corp.	30.19%	17.15%
- Jordan National Bank	13.32%	7.56%
- Jordan Bank Ltd.	4.48%	1.48%
- Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	16.12%	6.31%
- Intermediate Petro-Chemicals	6.69%	2.62%

In the over-the counter market, a total of 1,332,232 shares were handled at a market volume of JD 478,535.

The following is a representation of the sectoral handling per day of total market, compared to last week (in percentage functions):

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
22-12	42.25	10.30	.72	46.73
23-12	36.61	6.02	2.16	55.22
26-12	48.13	.81	.57	52.50
27-12	80.36	.32	.16	18.86
28-12	63.26	1.90	.46	44.38

INDEX

This Week	51.72	3.87	.87	43.54
Last Week	23.79	8.86	1.40	65.60
Variance	+27.93%	-4.99%	-53%	-22.06%
Total				+35%

Cost of living Index

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Central Bank's monthly statistical bulletin, the cost of living index for food items, clothing & footwear, housing and other goods & services was during October 1987 129.8 (all items weighted as 100.00, 1980-100), and according to the following distribution: In respect of (weight) and index:

- Food items (42.22), 118.9; cereals & bakery (5.50), 95.2; meats & fish (11.96), 121.0; fruits (2.64), 119.1; vegetables (5.46), 106.3; dairy products & eggs (8.95), 124.2; other food products (7.71), 135.3.

- Drinks & tobacco (1.00), 215.2.

- Clothing & footwear (6.56), 128.7; clothing (5.53), 128.8; footwear (1.03), 138.4.

- Housing (35.04), 130.7; rent (14.04), 134.8; fuels & utilities (6.56), 122.4; other (14.45), 130.5.

- Other goods & services (15.18), 157.5; transportation (1.18), 154.8; medical care (1.77), 118.8; personnel care (2.87), 136.5; education (5.40), 179.4; other (3.98), 181.0.

Gold and forex reserves

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Central Bank's monthly statistical bulletin, the Kingdom's total reserves of gold and foreign exchange amounted to JD 788,645,000 at the end of October 1987.

The central Bank's reserves, totaling JD 331,169, 000 were distributed into the following categories: gold JD 65,820,000; SDR's JD 5,203, 000; foreign exchange JD 7,163, and other foreign assets, JD 168,983,000 (foreign assets performing to the Central Bank's credits to overseas).

The Jerusalem Star

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Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. Ltd.
(Ad-Dustour). Telax 21392 Madia Jo., FAX. 667170, Tel. 664153, 666121,
P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan.

A positive outcome

IN THEIR communiqué at the end of their 8th Summit in Riyadh, leaders of the six nations of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) have shown unity, consensus, and balance in relation to the Iranian regime's persistence in continuing to escalate the Gulf war. Many expected the GCC leaders to react furiously to Tehran's unabated harassment of shipping in the Gulf and its threats to expand the conflict to include non-belligerent states.

Instead, the Arabian Gulf leaders called on the UN Security Council to take further measures to put Resolution 598 into effect and thus end the war on just bases.

The moderate tone of the communiqué demonstrates once more that the GCC states seek peace and are anxious to avoid unnecessary escalation, which would harm the interests of both sides and bring more foreign intervention into that volatile region. They seek peace because they realize that the alternative means further destruction, suffering and wasting of human and material resources at a time when all Arab and Muslim potentials should be mobilized to cope with the mounting Israeli menace.

In an address at the opening session of the Summit, King Fahd Bin Abdel Aziz summed up Arab and Muslim feelings when he urged Iran to direct its hostility against Israel's desecration of the Holy City of Jerusalem and end its belligerent attitude towards the Arab World.

However, the GCC leaders have been careful to take the necessary steps in preparedness for any eventuality resulting from Iran's intransigence. The security pact which they have signed in Riyadh is supposedly designed to confront any future Iranian aggression through collective military measures. The security pact is indeed a major stride by GCC countries on the road to military integration, which could deter Iran from launching attacks on a GCC member state.

The GCC leaders have also given proper attention to the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories despite their deep preoccupation with the Iranian threats. They declared willingness, to extend every possible help to Palestinians in the occupied lands to enable them to maintain their steadfastness and brave resistance, indicative of their genuine concern with the Israeli challenge and the suffering of the Arab population under ruthless occupation.

The outcome of the 8th GCC Summit can be described as extremely positive because it reflected flexibility and firmness towards the issues which came under discussion. Furthermore, the GCC leaders have not confined their response to words but have taken concrete steps to meet the Iranian challenge and alleviate the distress of Palestinians under Israeli rule, by voicing readiness to provide them with all possible assistance.

Syrian-Iraqi warmth

NEWS REPORTS that Syria and Iraq are preparing to re-open their closed borders and resume flights between Damascus and Baghdad indicate a thaw in the previously chilly relations between the two neighbouring Arab countries.

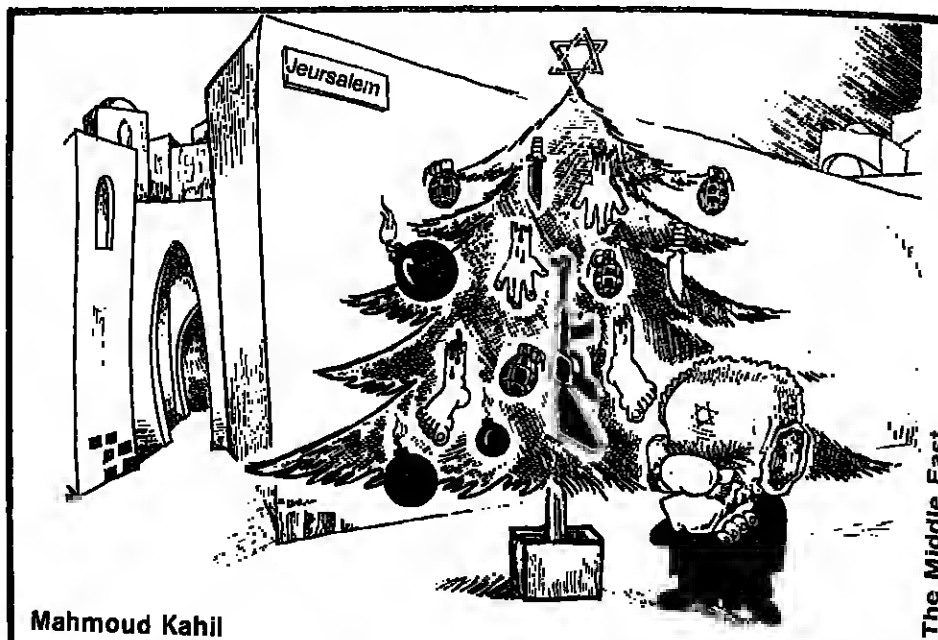
These steps follow a cease in propaganda campaigns by the two countries against each other, which was the immediate outcome of the reconciliation which took place between leaders of the two countries during the Amman extra-ordinary summit last month.

The Syrians are moving closer to Arab fold as they show more interest in putting their support behind efforts aimed at ending the Gulf war and mending fences with their neighbours. This is a precious achievement of the Arab Summit which will be appreciated by all, since the Syrian role in mediating peace between the warring Muslim countries of the Gulf is of extreme importance. Syria has had special ties with Tehran ever since the Islamic revolution toppled the late Shah in 1979. The current endeavours by Damascus are an honest translation of the spirit of Amman, which His Majesty King Hussein helped to create as he brought about accord and consensus among Arab brothers.

On the bilateral side a warmth in relations between Syria and Iraq will definitely bring life into common Arab action and set the course straight for the Arabs to deal with the main challenge which comes from the Zionist expansionism in the Arab world.

Both countries have played a pivotal role in the past by bringing about a strong Arab stand in the face of Israel's threats. As we see both countries tearing down barriers of separation, we tend to believe that Arab will be again alive and well.

The top priority on the Arab World's list today is to stop the Gulf war. Syria among other countries, can and is about to join international efforts to end that bloody war. We are reaping today the early fruits of the successful Arab summit of Amman.



US aim still is to win Iran over

Despite the current hostility between Iran and the United States, the underlying US strategic objective in the area remains what it always has been: winning the country over to US interests with or without its Islamic regime, according to Iran's outgoing UN envoy.

By Carrie Nelle Moye
Special to The Star

UNITED NATIONS, New York — As he prepares to return home at the end of his term, Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations says he thinks the US strategy in the Middle East is aimed at winning Iran over soon or late.

"To some extent — and I am of the opinion — the US want Iran on their side," Ambassador Said Rajale-Khorassani said in an interview on the eve of his departure from the UN for a yet undisclosed position back in Tehran.

"But," he added, "Iran is an independent Iran. It's not anybody's 'piece' in the Middle East. It doesn't want to be beside the US or beside anybody else. This makes for an important difference," said Rajale-Khorassani. "For the US has always had the bad habit of dealing with others as some sort of subsidiary or associate. But we don't want to be a subsidiary to anybody. We are an individual country. We want to be as independent as the United States wants to be."

He said that "if the US wants to recognize our independence and be an ally it must treat us in a manner that accepts our own foreign policy; the way we want to develop our own country. The way we want to establish our relations with other countries should be absolutely our business and should have nothing to do with the United States."

The envoy's remarks seemed to answer those political analysts who feel the United States, in the longer term, does not really want to be at odds with Iran. These analysts within the UN circles believe the US wants to have at least a loose alliance with Iran for two specific purposes:

1. To prevent the Soviet Union from encroaching on the moderate, friendly Arab states; and
2. To keep the Arabs preoccupied with Iran on their eastern front, thereby preventing them from concentrating their hostilities toward Israel.

But, although the Iranian envoy endorsed the analysts' view of US strategic aims in the area, he was uncompromising on the oft-repeated Tehran position vis a vis the United States.

"We believe that the US should review its past policies, for the Middle East of today is an entirely different Middle East," Iran, for one, he said, may not agree with all the terms of American foreign policy in the region. "If the United States is objective enough to deal with Iran in this manner, then we would be prepared to consider some of the expectations of the United States in this region. This is the general position we have always

maintained with regard to the US," said the Iranian envoy.

But, he said, conditions had been deteriorating end, in the Gulf, he said, "we have seen American forces...kill our people" which was "a new and very, very important turning point...We don't forget that."

Rajale-Khorassani indicated that the recent deal between Iran and France, which led to the release of two French hostages in Beirut, a French consul in Tehran and the return to Tehran of an Iranian suspected of terrorism in Paris "might have eased the political air surrounding Tehran and Paris."

Hereonward, he hoped that France and Iran "could conduct their negotiations in more peaceful and relaxed attitudes." The same could not be expected of Iran and the United States, particularly concerning American hostages in Beirut. According to Rajale-Khorassani, US problems in Lebanon stem from the fact that the United States "wants to be stubborn and make demands only from a platform of superiority."

But the ambassador left little doubt that US problems in Lebanon were directly linked to the current deadlock in American ties with Iran. "On the one hand," he said, "we have the foreign policy of the US, which has been very clear with regard to tilting toward Iraq so we can consider the US (to be) standing beside Iraq and shooting at us. (This is a) very important detriment to consider."

On the other hand, he said, "the US is holding our property not because they want to use it as bargaining chips but because if they release that property, then our defence capacity (will be) better in our struggle against Iraq." This was a reference to the Iranian assets frozen by President Carter in retaliation for the seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran.

"If the US changes its foreign policy slightly and becomes impartial, then Iran can have a mediating role," said the envoy. "But we cannot guarantee our mediation will be definitely (successful). We don't have control (over the Lebanese holding US hostages); we have influence."

Some analysts might see in Rajale-Khorassani's remarks an offer to the United States to "deal," after the apparent success of the Iran-France negotiations, which even caused Paris to deport opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime.

Amidst the perceived lack of progress during recent talks between Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Lorfai and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the envoy said he remains hopeful that the Iran-Iraq war can be brought to an end.

"We thought the UN Security Council resolution 598, paragraph six provided for identification of responsibility for the war and that this was a step toward reaching our legitimate demand (declaring Iraq the aggressor). It was and is a constructive step," he said. He said Iran remains "optimistic" that the United States would "take charge of its responsibility."

After INF:

The Third World wants a test ban

By Jonathan Power
Special to The Star

NEW YORK — The intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty has been a super-power act par excellence. Even the Europeans got little more than a look-in. As for the rest of humanity, likely casualties in any major conflict, they were not even consulted.

No-one, it should be said, is grumbling about all this. Super-power disarmament is widely welcomed. Nevertheless, it should come as no surprise that the watching world has other priorities.

Parliamentarians Global Action, made up of legislators from the West and the Third World, has been conducting a campaign for the ratification and implementation of a Test Ban Treaty. A test ban would prohibit not just atmospheric nuclear tests, as at present, but subterranean tests too. It would thus put a cap on all new developments in nuclear technology.

The text of the Partial Test Ban Treaty outlawing atmospheric testing, was negotiated by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain 25 years ago. It allows the non-super-powers, as long as at least 38 of them are of a mind, to request an amendment conference that would have the power to vote to convert the partial test ban into a comprehensive one.

The reaction to this in London and Washington has not been very polite. While they accept that some of the Europeans migrate from time to time on this issue, they are not enamored by Third World countries using their numbers to try to force the matter.

In late November, a resolution supporting an amendment conference was passed by the United Nations General Assembly with only three votes against — the United States, Britain and France. But why shouldn't the Third World be so involved? In the event of a nuclear war, the South would be affected as well as the North.

A war between the super-powers would necessarily involve US and Soviet bases scattered throughout the Third World — US bases in the Philippines, Diego Garcia, Cuba, South Korea and Guam, and Soviet bases in Ethiopia, South Yemen, Cuba and Vietnam. Although the scientific specifics of a "nuclear winter" are controversial, even on modest assumptions, the South would be badly hit after an all-out nuclear war.

Temperature change, caused by smoke

and dust blanketing the atmosphere, would destroy precariously balanced cropping patterns. Rainfall would change the seasons. In Asia, the monsoon would be disrupted.

Besides, much of the South, increasingly economically sophisticated, is now inextricably linked with the North — for everything from finance to fertilizer. Without the North's markets and sources of investment, the South would be thrown into chaos too. The INF treaty lessens the chance of surprise pre-emptive strikes, its major contribution. But a nuclear test ban would put a major damper on the arms race itself.

It would seriously slow nuclear proliferation to nuclear have-nots and it would make exceedingly difficult the introduction of new weapons systems by the nuclear haves — in particular, highly dependable weapons which could be used in a surprise attack. If nuclear powers, actual or potential, cannot conduct tests, their military leaders cannot be fully confident that the weapons would work.

All presidents of the United States, from Eisenhower to Carter, have favoured a nuclear test ban. The stumbling block has been the question of verification. Now the Soviets have shifted their position on verification to a point where agreement should be possible, but this has not moved the Reagan administration, which remains adamantly opposed to a ban. It argues it needs the right to test and develop the Strategic Defence Initiative (the "Star Wars" programme), in particular the X-ray laser.

In his speech to the United Nations in September 1986, Reagan proposed two steps to limit nuclear testing short of a complete ban. The first was to move toward ratification the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty. But both allow testing of nuclear devices up to a high threshold of 150 kilotons, leaving room for all manner of modern nuclear developments.

The second was to discuss ways of implementing a programme to limit and ultimately end nuclear testing, but within the context of eliminating nuclear weapons. The latter proviso effectively puts it on the slow track tying it to progress on massive cuts in strategic arms and to abandonment of SDI.

Parliamentarians Global Action has found, despite the posture of the Reagan administration, that there is a substantial US constituency for its calls for a conference to amend

the Limited Test Ban Treaty. In particular, there is a group of former advisers to President Kennedy, whose administration negotiated the original treaty. Jerome Weisner, Kennedy's scientific adviser; Abram Chayes, his legal adviser; Arthur Schlesinger, special assistant; George Bull, under-secretary of state; Roswell Gilpatrick, deputy secretary of defence; and Ted Sorensen, special counsel.

The aim of Parliamentarians Global Action is to force the issue only the agenda of the forthcoming US presidential election and, if successful, prevent the incoming president quickly to negotiate it. The new president may refuse to talk. But he will be faced by the fact that the amendment conference is convened and that by treaty the United States, along with Britain and the Soviet Union, must attend although of course individually they can veto any amendment.

At the very least, this means the issue will be publicly and internationally debated, given the widespread unpopularity of the INF treaty and among informed scientific opinion, it is hard to imagine that this comeback will all be in vain. In November 1983, the amendment treaty was signed by France and China, and not even members of the panel treaty, and both countries continue to reserve the right to test in the atmosphere. But they like this, in an important step, why should other nuclear powers go further?

But this is to stand a major point on its head. Many Third World countries, particularly those in the Pacific area, feel extremely alienated by continued Chinese and French testing. They know they managed to outlast France and China into the fact that a convention of partial test ban treaty. If there is a comprehensive treaty they'll enhance and pressure them again to comply.

Indeed, the new treaty could be used to maximize such pressure, for example, by saying that the treaty would lapse if any nation tested a nuclear weapon after two years.

And the flurry of treaty reports in Washington, at least a team of would be given to making about the one best way to trip up the arms race.

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World issues.

Will Israelis blame Likud for unrest?

By Dana Adama Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Suddenly, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip are up in arms, and the UN Security Council has deplored the violence with which the Israelis are suppressing the Palestinians. The United States, however, has abstained from voting, arguing that a resolution would be too hard on "our friends," the Israelis, and trying to get the world to "condemn" the situation in the occupied lands out of the Security Council.

The coincidence of Palestinian demonstrations in the Holy City of Jerusalem, and its Gaza since early this month, makes it hard to believe that it was entirely spontaneous; co-ordination between the demonstrators and the PLO may have existed.

Yet there is also an element of spontaneity here after those years of quiescence. Perhaps the Palestinians feel abandoned. Perhaps they thought treatment of their problems at the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit was cursory, and perhaps some were upset about a road accident in which a military truck killed four Palestinians.

This theory depends largely on the persistence and the scale of Palestinian uprising in the face of the rather fierce directions to the military by Defence Minister Rabin to use live ammunition to kill the demonstrators' leaders.

The rage of violence has undoubtedly upset the Israelis too. Violence in occupied territories has always upset Israelis, who remember the days of the British occupation of their territory. They know that the entire process of occupying other peoples' lands



view from the US

by force is contrary to Zionist ideals as expounded by those of their philosophers, who believed that Jews and Arabs could co-exist peacefully.

But such violence, largely borne by teenagers after 20 years of occupation, and including a general strike among Palestinians who live in occupied Palestine, does seem to disprove what the philosophers said. It makes Israelis feel insecure.

Although Shimon Peres has, for the time being, refrained from criticizing the Israeli army, many Israelis remember that, quite recently, he suggested that it would be a good idea for Israel to withdraw from Gaza.

True, there is a tendency, in times of external threat for Israelis, to support the central government, but there is also likely to be a time when things calm down when Israelis will blame Likud for mismanagement of occupied territories. This may give Peres a

better chance to push for the international peace conference he advocates when he returns to the premiership.

In the United States, there has been a slowly rising, uneasy anti-Arab tide in the past decade. Something hard to pin down, something encouraged by AIPAC and other Zionist groups. Thus, there are stories of a political candidate in Maryland who refused a \$500 dollar campaign contribution from a pro-Arab organization because he feared it might, at some time in the future, be used against him. There is also a Southwestern Candidate for a governorship who, for similar reasons, also rejected even support from pro-Arabs.

Many American Jews are expressing concern about what is happening. Thus, Hyman Bookbinder, a spokesman for the American Jewish Committee, said: "We hope for a reduction in violence in the coming days... Pictures of 'Jewish soldiers' roughing up Palestinian kids' are 'hugely' newsworthy. If there are Israelis who still don't realize how grave the situation in the occupied territories is, they now know it." He said that Israelis are "back at heart" over the violence.

The natural American tendency to sympathize with the underdog may persuade some Americans to drop anti-Arabism and to sympathize with the Palestinians. And it is just possible that such sentiments could influence the Reagan Government, not beyond a certain point, though Zionist influence in this country is so strong that a US initiative to get a peace conference going is highly unlikely. This is more likely to come from London or Moscow.

Viewpoint

By Ya'acoub Ahmad

The great comeback

ONE OF the most significant results of the uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, has been what can be described as the reawakening of Arabs living under Israeli rule since 1948. These Arabs have demonstrated their solidarity, with their revolting brethren in the territories occupied in 1967. In a way that has shocked and caused confusion inside the Israeli political hierarchy.

The "Israeli Arabs", as they are called by Israel, have been treated, since Israel came into being in 1948, as second-class citizens denied most of the rights and privileges which other Jewish citizens are entitled to. Public services, in their areas, are severely minimised, and much of their lands has been expropriated. They face constant shortages in schooling and local council allocations. In short they are living under virtual occupation and viewed as hostile aliens in their own land.

Besides, these Arabs have often been the target of racial attacks and provocations carried out by extremist Jewish groups. What is more painful is that they are forced to renounce their national identity and are denied the right to teach their youngsters their own national history and culture.

By rising up, against the atrocities of occupation forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the "Israeli Arabs" have displayed a genuine sense of belonging and have demonstrated, in a clear-cut indisputable manner, that they are an inseparable part of the Palestinian people. Their brave and defiant reaction has added considerable strength to the West Bank and Gaza Strip uprising and underlined their suffering under the vicious Israeli rule as well as their preparedness and determination to resist and play their role in the P.M.-Palestinian struggle.

After their joining forces with the Palestinians in the occupied territories the Israeli authorities took a series of harsh measures against these Arabs, including mass arbitrary arrests. The notorious Rabbi Meir Kahane took his group of fanatics on a provocative prayer at an abandoned synagogue in a Gazian Arab town. Many oppressive stops are expected to be taken; and hatred, distrust, and bitterness will grow and result in a yet wider gap between these Arabs and their oppressors.

There is no doubt that these developments have rekindled the feelings of kinship and the sense of common destiny among the whole Arab population both in Israel and in the occupied territories. This will cost Israel dearly and open wider scopes before the Palestinian struggle toward liberation and self-determination.

New crisis in US-Israel relations:

Israel hides murderers sought by FBI

WASHINGTON (Star) - Israel is hiding the suspected murderers of Alex Odeh, the Arab-American who was killed in a bomb explosion on the US west coast in 1985, according to US Representative John Conyers.

Israel's role in protecting the murderers of Mr Odeh, who was the West Coast representative of the National Association of Arab Americans, was revealed last month by Mr Conyers in a speech in Washington.

It had long been believed that Mr Odeh had been killed by Jews linked to Rabbi Kahane's Jewish Defence League (JDL), but Mr Conyers, speech and earlier leaks clearly that the FBI now has "a very good idea" about three key aspects of the Alex Odeh case, which until now has remained a mystery.

- the FBI knows the identities of the killers;

- the killers have fled to Israel;

- the Government of Israel is obstructing the FBI enquiry.

In his speech Representative Conyers implied clearly that the evidence was strong enough that the FBI wanted to indict the suspects and in demand their extradition from Israel for trial in the US... a stop which the Israelis are expected to resist.

This case creates still another

crisis in US-Israeli relations and comes at a particularly awkward time for the Israelis. Their key role in the Irangate scandal has just been detailed once more with devastating clarity in the Congressional report released last month, so this new revelation is all the more serious.

Conyers and a fellow congressman, Don Edwards, are meeting shortly with the new FBI Director William Webster to urge that this case be pressed even harder. Mr Conyers stated that the killers of Mr Odeh must be brought to justice.

Israel has a long tradition of providing protection to Jewish criminals, whether spies or Jewish Mafia leaders. However, this newest case is important because of the timing and also the fact that it reflects critical shifts in the political balance in the US and reveals the new challenges to the Israel lobby in the US, namely the new role of black leaders in challenging the Israeli and American Jewish groups and the unprecedented willingness of the FBI to investigate Israeli-related crimes.

For years, US government agencies had been unable or were not permitted to investigate Israeli activities in the United States. However, in this case, as in the case of Jonathan Pollard, the Israeli spy from the Fletcher School, the FBI continued its investigation in spite of alleged interference from the



Alex Odeh
White House.

The fact, that neither the Israeli lobby nor the US Attorney General Edwin Meese could halt the FBI investigation, indicates a significant shift in Israeli power within the bureaucracy and also a willingness now of the bureaucracy, like the FBI, to challenge both the Israeli lobby and the White House.

In addition to the above is the growing role of black politicians in challenging both the Israelis and the American Zionists. Representative Conyers is a leader within the "Black Caucus", the working group of the 23 black members of

the US Congress, within which black congressmen try to work out common strategies.

Conyers has become a key figure in this case, not only because he is a black, but also because he is senior member of the House Judiciary Committee and also Chairman of the Sub-committee on Criminal Justice. Thus he is the member of congress principally involved in the congressional overseeing of the FBI. He therefore is well positioned to ensure that the FBI would not drop the case.

His interest in helping the Arab-American community in the US, in pursuing the investigation of Alex Odeh's murder, is twofold. Firstly, American blacks sympathize closely with the Arab-Americans in the US. The blacks see a dangerous similarity between Jewish anti-Arab propaganda and attacks upon Arabs - like the murder of Alex Odeh - and those by white racists earlier against blacks.

Moreover, the Arab-Americans have been increasingly active in supporting black candidates and black issues - Arab-Americans, such as Jim Zoghby, president of the Arab American Institute and a co-chairman of Jesse Jackson's campaign, are in the forefront of this co-operative effort. The black and Arab communities in the US are evolving common fronts on an increasing number of common concerns.

Lastly, the black congressmen and local politicians owe little to American Jewish groups; so they are much less vulnerable to pressure. They receive little or no support from the Jewish community and, indeed, increasingly blacks find that it is US Jews who increasingly are leading the opposition to new civil rights legislation.

It is therefore apparent that the FBI pursuit of Alex Odeh's murderers all the way to Israel, together with the active support of key black congressmen, reflect these two new forces in US politics and threaten serious embarrassment to the Israelis.

The Israeli position is further complicated by two additional aspects of the case. Firstly, Israel has consistently provided asylum for Jews involved in criminal activity or espionage in the US, and the Odeh case will trigger re-examination of the earlier instances.

In the 1960's and 1970's, for example, a number of leaders of the Jewish Mafia took refuge in Israel - men indicted in the US for murder and other capital crimes - like the murder of Alex Odeh - and those by white racists earlier against blacks.

The most prominent instance was that of Myr Lansky, who, while being a Mafia boss, had also provided money and gunner to the early Zionist organizations in the US, for which Israel rewarded him with protection against American law, when he fled to Israel, once it was clear that he was about to go jail in the US.

Further, Israel, in the last years, has consistently refused to co-operate with US investigations of several Israeli arms dealers who were caught trying to smuggle major US military equipment to Iran - most prominently - it refused to permit Israelis, involved in the Pollard espionage case, to testify. Still worse, from the US perspective, it actually rewarded with promotions key figures who had been identified in running the Pollard operation.

Lastly, Israelis also did not co-operate with the US investigation of the Irangate scandal, and there have been as many references to their resistance as there were revelations of the deep involvement of Israelis in the entire scandal. This was not disclosed, in spite of Mr Reagan's initial efforts to suppress discussion of Israel's key role.

Secondly, Israel may now be trapped in a law which American Jews designed to be used against Palestinians. Israel can now be charged with protecting "international terrorists" - it is providing a safe haven for Jews suspected of killing an American citizen on American soil.

It appears that the FBI's information now requires that the US take sanctions against Israel - if the laws are truly to be observed. Under the Foreign Mischief Act and other US legislation, the US must suspend aid, or close diplomatic missions, or take other retaliatory measures, against any country which "supports international terrorism", as it has already done at various times against Syria or the Palestinian Information Office.

In Particular the arguments, used by the Reagan administration for closing the Palestinian Information Office in Washington, now apply equally well against Israel. Given the publicity to both cases, the paradox is especially embarrassing.

Times have changed. In the past such difficulties would have been suppressed, but today both the FBI and the black congressmen are actively involved in pursuing justice; and this new conjunction, evolving out of new political alignments in the US, poses a new and very real threat to Israel's influence in the US, all the more so since Israel is embroiled in webs of its own manufacture.

and special detention centres built to handle the overflow of prisoners.

Attorneys representing the defendants said they were not being given a fair hearing. "There is no use appearing," said Faiz Abu Rahma, one of 300 Gaza lawyers boycotting the proceedings.

On Monday, dozens of Arab teenagers were bussed from prisons in the occupied territories to makeshift military courtrooms, many to receive three-month prison terms for stone-throwing during recent rioting.

In Nablus, the largest city in the West Bank, crowds of relatives and friends waited anxiously outside military headquarters as about 35 youths from two nearby prisons arrived on buses guarded by soldiers with machine guns.

The prisoners, most wearing blue jeans and sweatshirts, sat handcuffed and blindfolded in the back of the buses. The windows were covered with cloth to prevent visual contact with reporters.

The scene was repeated at four other locations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as authorities tried to process hundreds of cases of Palestinians arrested in a recent sweep of the territories. The roundup followed more than two weeks of violence in which at least 21 Arabs were killed by army gunfire.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin confirmed Monday that 900 Palestinians had been arrested in the recent sweep, most of them in the West Bank. He insisted that each prisoner would enjoy full legal rights despite the rash of speeded-up trials.

"Every detainee will be entitled to meet his family, to receive legal representation and to benefit from proper legal procedures regarding his detention," Rabin told parliament. But defence lawyers complained their clients were being mistreated and could not receive fair trials in a military court.

The State Department on Monday declined to comment on claims by lawyers in the occupied territories that their Palestinian clients were being beaten in detention and denied a fair trial.

But State Department Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters that the United States expected Israel to abide by international standards in the treatment of the prisoners detained in connection with unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mrs. Oakley, asked to address the attorney's allegations, said "I don't have any specific comment on those charges. Clearly, Israel has a responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. We expect that recognized international standards of due process will be followed."



Even children are not spared in the detention campaign

Mass expulsions? Controversy arises over fate of detained Palestinians

tions.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted in the Haaretz newspaper as saying deportation was effective and that Israel would continue to use it to punish security offenders.

But Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ehud Gol said Israel has yet to decide whether to expel riot leaders. "We repeat that we hope that they will not do so, and we've urged them not to do so," said Mrs. Oakley. "Beyond that, I'm just not going to comment." The US consulate in Jerusalem sent a political officer to Nablus to observe the trials, which defence lawyers say are unfair.

Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations Benjamin Netanyahu on Tuesday blamed the Palestine Liberation Organization for inciting the recent explosion of violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Netanyahu said the Israeli government reserved the right to use expulsions as a means of getting rid of the ringleaders of violent riots. "The Government will not rule out (deportations) categorically," he said. "It is our obligation to maintain law and order, and this is one of the means we can use to maintain it."

He said expulsions would not be applied on a blanket basis but would be considered case-by-case and would be accompanied by proper legal procedures. He refused to say how many Palestinians would be deported.

Meanwhile Palestinian lawyers from the West Bank announced Tuesday they will join their Gaza Strip colleagues and boycott the trials as of Wednesday morning, Israel radio reported.

The radio quoted an Arab Attorney, Jawad Bulus, as saying the

prosecution presented its evidence, and that the attorneys had no time to study the charge sheets and properly prepare their cases.

The US State Department said Monday it had cautioned Israel that deportations could trigger more violence. "We have talked to the Israelis about deportations, and we did say that we prefer they not use expulsion as a means of punishment," said Spokesman Dennis Harper in Washington.

Jordan and Egypt have said they would not accept the deportees, and Israel would likely have to release them in southern Lebanon.

At the trials in the West Bank and Gaza, army prosecutors were basing their cases on testimony from soldiers and security agents, and on video films and photographs. Dozens of handcuffed and blindfolded Palestinians were bussed to makeshift courtrooms from jails



Entering the court. Will they receive a fair trial?

In front of the military court in Nablus

Gaza: The aftermath may be much worse

By Sejid Rizvi
Special to The Star

THE GROUNDSWELL of Palestinian fury in Gaza has brought the theoreticians back to their seats, but there may be little time left now to look separately or individually at this one of the several Arab entities under Israeli control.

The problem is that while the "trouble-shooters" end to go back to the status quo ante, which usual-

ly appears better than the present, the "trouble-makers" invariably look to the future yet to be formed.

In Gaza, as in the West Bank and Golan, the Palestinian frustrations have gone a full circle and now seem increasingly focused away from the stock expressions, even though the repeated spectacle of Israeli troops battling stone-throwing youths in Gaza may seem like a recurrence of the old troubles.

So what is the new mood? If isn't despair - well, not just - and isn't a little anger: some Israeli watchers already have recognized in the re-emerging of the Palestinian energies in the occupied region the potential of an Islamic movement on the lines of that in southern Lebanon.

The Palestinian leaders' own interest lay in playing down the idea of the south Lebanon factor in Israel's Arab/Palestinian politics. In retrospect, it's reasonable to see the Israeli government analysts more alert to the idea than the Palestinian leaders.

In the 20 years of Israeli occupation, the 1.2 million Palestinians have been a population in great flux. Almost all those who ventured out in the streets to confront the Israeli troops were born in that period and, it's reasonable to expect, bred and brought up on an ideology which had a liberal sprinkling of thoughts.

During that period, however, these youths were not only an avid audience of the Palestinian movement without, but also silent witnesses to changes close to bone - such as the settlement of some 60,000 Israelis in their midst. They were in addition the recipients of the varying doses of oppression that occupation inevitably brought in its wake.

The intensely complex routines of the peace process were mind-boggling enough for those Palestinians and Arabs fortunate enough to have access to the media; in the occupied territories the interminable volleys of war-blast left many befuddled, others irritated.

The direct-action tactics adopted by the Lebanese through 1983-87 served as a major eye-opener but were not the only cause of an Islamic resurgence in the West Bank and Gaza. Islamic Palestinian leaders had been in touch with the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Syria prior to the

upheaval in southern Lebanon and built up contacts in the aftermath of the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

Much of the support for the Muslim groups in the occupied areas grew quite innocuously, drawing little adverse reaction from the Israelis in the early years. This was partly because the Israelis misjudged their potential, with the example of Lebanon yet to come, and partly because they hoped to use them against the secular mainstream of the Palestinian movement.

The latest confrontation in Gaza and the West Bank would have illustrated for Israel this error of judgement. But whether that realization would allow Israel to reverse the flow of events in the area remains in doubt.

Israel's present dilemma lies not only in what it sees as a deteriorating security situation but also in the increasing divisions within its government and politics.

The obvious enigma to an explosive situation would be to make a start in Gaza, by discouraging further Israeli settlement and pulling out troops. But that is unlikely to happen.

In fact, the Israeli Right seems determined to move in at least another 20,000 Israeli settlers in a strip of land barely 130 square miles (340 square km) and already rife to be one of the most congested pieces on earth.

Neither would the calls for taking a strong stand be easy to resist for an Israeli Government already mired in internal squabbles and serious divisions.

This would not be entirely outside the expectations of the emerging young leadership among the Palestinians. Nor would it prevent things from getting worse, or bringing closer to many Israelis the spectre of a southern Lebanon in their midst.

Expel this diplomat!!

DISGRACED
IN ISRAEL!

HONORED
BY AMERICA



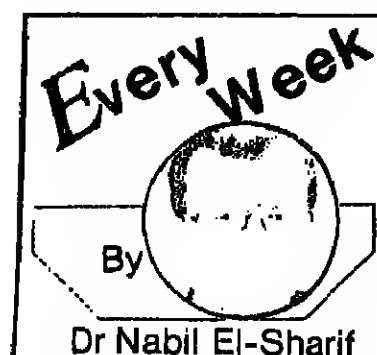
SAY NO TO YARON!

one of the pamphlets to be distributed

The Arab-American Committee on Racial Affairs has prepared pamphlets to be distributed in Washington to protest the appointment of Israeli General Amos Yaron as Israel's military attache in Washington.

General Yaron was directly responsible for the mas-

sacres in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in 1982. A special investigating committee has affirmed general Yaron's responsibility for the massacres. However the Israeli government has recently decided to appoint him as a military attache in Washington.



Preaching to the converted

DR. NAWAL Al-Sedawi, the well-known Arab feminist, gave a series of talks in Amman last week in front of an enthusiastic audience, stirring heated discussions on and around the issues she raised.

It was strikingly clear, however, that her audience was largely made up of women who already agree with her. They were sympathetic to her line of thought, and made their consenting feelings known to those who attended the lectures.

Nobody finds it surprising that a large number of a speaker's followers and sympathizers would show up to all of his or her talks and public presentations, even if their purpose is not necessarily to listen to what the speaker had to say (since they already know where he or she stands), but simply to express their support and appreciation.

But the implications of the fact that mostly supportive women attended Dr. Al-Sedawi's lectures are more than what has been said in the lecture themselves.

It indicates, first of all, that many men either consider the issue of women's advancement as an (unmanly) issue, or that they feel they, by virtue of the fact that they are males, should stand at the opposite end of the discussion, even without bothering to listen to the arguments put forward by this researcher.

The consumption that the issue of women's liberation is an issue that concerns women only is very unfortunate, and is far from being true. Society, it should be known, will never achieve its goals of progress and development if the powers and potential of women are not fully utilized.

Any gains in the area of restoring some justice to the treatment of women in our society are gains for the whole society, and all its sectors will reap the benefits of this improved situation.

It does not matter, therefore, whether one sides with or against what Dr. Al-Sedawi is proposing. What is more important is to give her proposals the attention and seriousness they deserve, and let us not try to assume that the problems she is talking about will just vanish into the air by themselves. They won't. And we have no other choice but to listen to these ideas and try to discuss them with an open mind and a receptive heart.

Israel's support for Iran: The benefits accruing to Israel from the Iran-Iraq war

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to The Star

IF ONE contemplates the Iran-Iraq war and its ramifications, the conclusion will be reached that Israel is the greatest beneficiary from this war. Israel, in effect, wishes that the two parties to the war be exhausted so that neither of them will constitute a menace to Israel in the foreseeable future.

Israeli leaders and writers have not concealed their hope for the prolongation of the war. One of the well-known Israeli military experts Zeev Schiff has once said, "Our interest resides in the survival of Saddam Hussein and Khomeini. As long as they remain in power it is certain that the war will not stop."

Israeli newspapers, as often reported in the section "Israel Press" of The Jerusalem Star, have expressed the wish that this war continue as long as possible and that neither Iran nor Iraq come victorious out of this war.

But Israel wishes, in particular, that Iraq be exhausted by this war for the following reasons: Unlike Iran, Iraq is one of the Arab countries towards which Israel harbours deep hatred, and secondly it is one of the strong Arab States militarily and has never signed any kind of accord with Israel, such as the Rhodes Armistice Agreements of 1949, which were sponsored by the United Nations, or any disengagement agreement in 1974 or in 1975, which were sponsored by Kissinger, between Egypt and Syria on the one hand and Israel on the other, although Iraq played an important military role in the two wars with Israel in 1948 and in 1973.

It may be added that the recent resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit, held in Amman from 8-11 November 1987, have, no doubt strengthened the position of Iraq if not militarily at least morally, especially after the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation during that Summit.

The third reason is an economic factor in that the sale of arms to Iran brings to Israel very substantial profits transferred into millions of dollars every year. At the same time Israel was able to rid itself of some

Iran pretends to be the enemy of Israel and that, after the settlement of the Iran-Iraq war, the Iranian horde will march to destroy Israel and rescue Jerusalem. But the facts belie Iranian rhetorical pretensions.

Indeed one may ask: "How can Iran destroy Israel and rescue Jerusalem after its exhaustion by the war with Iraq, which it insists on continuing?" Moreover, as from the outset of the war, Iran has been buying arms and equipment from Israel to shore up its military forces, and has also kept up its good relations with it through intermediaries.

The well-known Jewish non-Zionist writer Amnon Kapellouk has summarized, in the French magazine "Le Monde Diplomatique", the reasons for Israel's support of Iran as follows:

Firstly, he says, Israel acts according to the golden rule which consists of the fact that Israel always sides with the adversary of the Arabs in any conflict. Israel, for example, supported the Kurdish rebellion against Iraq and the insurgency of the southern Sudanese rebels against Sudan's central government. Consequently Israel, in line with this rule, supports Iran against Iraq, a major Arab power.

Secondly, Israel wanted to help its strategic ally, the United States, to secure the release of Americans who were taken hostages in Lebanon through the good offices of Iran. For this purpose, Israel mediated between the USA and Iran for the sale of arms to Iran. In effect, the strategic co-operation agreement between the USA and Israel covers such transactions.

The third reason is an economic factor in that the sale of arms to Iran brings to Israel very substantial profits transferred into millions of dollars every year. At the same time Israel was able to rid itself of some



Israel hopes that the Iran-Iraq war continues as long as possible so that both parties would be exhausted

of the obsolete arms stocked in its arsenal.

Fourthly, Israel was able to let thousands of Iranian Jews leave Iran. In fact Iran closed its eyes to the emigration of thousands of Jews from Iran by bribery and underhand transactions.

Mr. Kapellouk further observes that the prolongation of the Iran-Iraq war diverts the attention of world public opinion from the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestine problem. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has recently, very frankly, stated that the involvement of Iraq in the war with Iran has given Israel the opportunity to concentrate on other problems.

Moreover, like the Camp David Agreement of 1979, the Iran-Iraq war, and the resultant preoccupation of the Arabs with it, have given Israel a free hand or the opportunity to attack, in 1981, the Iraqi Nuclear Reactor (the Osirak) with impunity.

The Iran-Iraq war is a challenge to all Arabs, who should confront it in union in the letter and spirit of the Extraordinary Arab Summit, especially as Iraq has never evaded its Arab responsibilities, whether in peace or in war. Moreover ending this war will enable the Arabs to concentrate all their efforts on confronting Israel, which is, after all, the occupier of Arab lands and an intruder upon the Middle East.

Doubts persist on Revolutionary Guards

By Naseem Abdullah
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON, DC — The Iranian naval engagements in the Gulf showed the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) as a less than formidable force, capable of harassing the much larger US force but not scoring a decisive victory. But this general assessment, according to Middle Eastern military experts, may be cancelled out by the argument that the naval revolutionary units are considered capable of launching suicide raids while their US counterparts are not.

"In a real confrontation," said one expert, the final score may be determined not so much by the superiority of firepower or the size of a war machine, but by an unexpected demonstration of human will. "So where do the revolutionary guards stand on a scale of ideological commitment to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime and readiness for personal sacrifice? Two recent Western studies maintain that the guards' revolutionary strength is under attack from within — by poor organization or sheer weight of numbers.

"As the guards' ranks expand, so do their close-knit ideological links with the clergy in Tehran weaken," argued one expert.

The IRGC emerged from the loosely organized ranks of the re-

volutionary committees that took over Iran's government after the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979. Today it carries the main burden of the war machine in the ground deployments against Iraq and, in recent weeks, has emerged as the main challenger to Western fleets and Arab oil tankers in the Gulf.

"The IRGC's corps still is motivated by Tehran's revolutionary perceptions, according to a Rand Corporation study prepared by Nikola B. Schahgaldian. But indoctrination of the whole corps is far from complete and is being obstructed by the sharp increase in numbers due to a large scale recruitment in the IRGC," said the study. Because the Iranian government has not created the same sorts of political control mechanisms to watch over the IRGC's "Pasdaran" as it has for the professional military, the rapid increase in membership has "clearly diluted the average level of ideological commitment."

These and many other factors suggest that the Pasdaran's loyalty may not be unquestionable in the future. Indeed, a threat to Ayatollah Khomeini's successors is more likely from this quarter than from the professional military.

The Rand study observes that, "although the expected volatility of internal political conditions in the immediate post-Khomeini period

will not push the IRGC leadership or rank and file to move against the regime per se, some of its power centres may not hesitate to engage in armed conflict in attempts to influence the makeup of a future clerical regime in Iran."

Further chance of confusion in the post-Khomeini era, according to the study, is provided by the fact that new paramilitary organizations have emerged in the aftermath of the conflict with Iraq. The Basij, or the army of mobilization, ostensibly is subordinate to the IRGC, but its members are recruited overwhelmingly from rural areas and are more revolutionary in outlook than the Pasdaran.

The Basij volunteers were used extensively in Iran's ground assaults on Iraq, and also suffered heavy losses — badges of martyrdom which are worn with pride by the Basij rank and file. Additionally, the study said, "no single organization is charged with overall responsibility for internal security. Instead, several agencies with overlapping responsibilities and functions have been established, partly to keep watch over the regular military and potential opposition groups and partly to keep watch over each other."

"Most of these organizations appear to be poorly institutionalized, although their overall effectiveness in preserving regime

No honeymoon, but some progress in Turco-US ties

By Yusef Kenil
Special to The Star

THE TURKISH-AMERICAN tie appears far from a honeymoon phase, but recent events indicate some progress in restoring to the relationship some of its warmth and closeness.

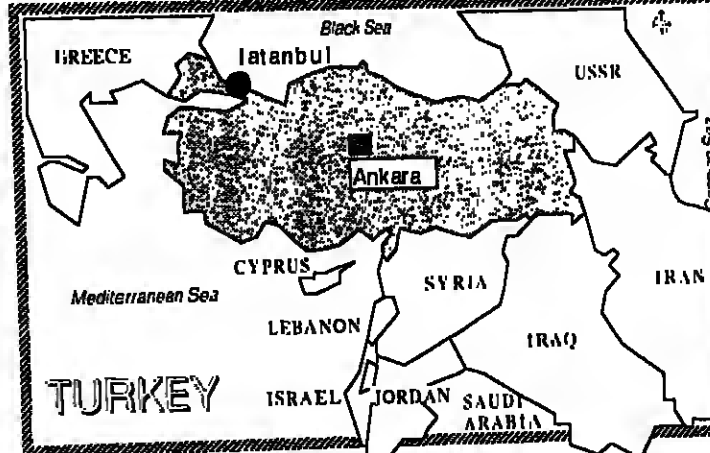
The major crisis marred the friendship in the 1980s and one in the 1970s but, informed observers believe, the worst may be over — barring the failure of current Turkish attempts to obtain US commitment to fulfill its alliance and bilateral obligations.

The first major crisis in Turco-American relations erupted after President Lyndon Johnson, in a now famous 1964 letter to Prime Minister Ismet Inonu, threatened Turkey with US action if Turkey intervened in Cyprus to end the Greek Cypriot attacks on the Turkish Cypriot community.

The reverberations from the letter on Turco-American relations continued to be felt up right up to the end of the 1980s. The early 1970s ushered in a period of calmer, even warm, relations.

Ankara, acting like a "good boy", banned poppy plantations as its contribution to curbing the drug problem in the West and generally went out of its way to improve ties.

But then the storm over Cyprus broke. In the summer of 1974, after intense but inconclusive negotiations with Britain and a Greece-annexed coup in Cyprus, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's administration concluded that, as a guarantor power on Cyprus, Turkey had no option but to intervene to stop the massacres of Turks by Greek Cypriots and



Greeks, and to prevent the annexation of the island by Greece.

Britain, another guarantor power for Cyprus, together with Greece, refused to join in the intervention and preferred to call for a "negotiated settlement."

But Ankara believed the situation had gone beyond negotiation. On 20 July, amid intense US efforts to persuade Turkey not to intervene, Turkish troops landed on Cyprus.

The intervention had two immediate results. The Greek Cypriot attacks on the Turkish Cypriot community ceased and the Nicosia coup administration in Nicosia was overthrown by the Greek Cypriots.

The ensuing diplomatic efforts failed to produce a negotiated settlement, and clashes along the cease-fire line became endemic.

Hundreds of Turkish villagers in the Famagusta area were murdered. The result was an order by Ecevit for a second intervention in August, with the aim to establish a

"secure territory" for the Turkish Cypriots.

While the Turkish Cypriots welcomed the action, the US Congress slapped an arms embargo on Turkey on the grounds that it used US-made weapons in Cyprus. Thus began the worst crisis in Turco-American relations.

The embargo convinced the Turks that they had to build their own defense industry as they had wrongly assumed that allied, particularly American, help would be available to the country in time of crisis or war.

But Turkey during the 1970s lacked the resources to finance its military modernization, let alone the development of a defense industry.

Not until the arms embargo was

lifted in 1978 and the US military aid started flowing into the country again did Turkey look seriously again at a home-based arms industry.

But it was a period of turmoil in domestic politics, cut short only by the military coup in September 1980. The coup, however, isolated Ankara from its European allies and drew Turkey inexorably closer to the United States, which showed "understanding" and even extended support. The early 1980s passed in a mood of "optimism" and cordiality between Ankara and Washington.

Indeed it was in early 1980, before the military takeover, that the two countries signed a new Defence and Economic Co-operation Agreement (DECA), calling for increased US military assistance, a higher trade volume and the transfer of technology through joint ventures.

Those helpful provisions were taken up in earnest by Turgut Ozal, when he was elected prime minister in November 1983, although he insisted that higher trade volume and technology transfer through joint ventures should have precedence over direct military financial or material assistance.

In early 1985, Turkey asked for "review" of the DECA and, unofficially, Turkish executives started to accuse Washington of ignoring its alliance and DECA obligations towards Turkey.

Tough negotiations over the renewal of DECA ended in December 1986, and a side-letter extending the agreement to 1990 was exchanged by the foreign ministers in Washington in March 1987.

But the goodwill created by the

extension did not last long; it was damaged not only by an American draft resolution at the US Congress aimed against Turkey but also renewed efforts to link US aid to Turkey with developments in Cyprus.

A paragraph in the foreign aid bill specifically barred Turkey from using US military assistance for its troops based on Cyprus.

As a result, Turkey announced in April 1987 that it had decided to shelve the endorsement of the side-letter until it observed some progress in the Congress and US administration towards fulfillment of America's alliance and bilateral obligations towards Turkey.

Already, the rejoinder seems to be having some effect. Turkey has been urging the United States for a sufficient level — \$1.2 billion a year — of security assistance and larger grant aid as a substitute for the burdensome foreign military sales (FMS) credits.

The Turkey's overall FMS debts to the United States now total \$3.5 billion, because the \$1.6 billion principal has built up interest to the tune of \$1.9 billion. Talks on easing the FMS burden have gone on for long, but remained inconclusive.

In what could be regarded as a "gesture to Turkey" however, there are moves afoot to allow for US government guarantee of loans that Turkey will obtain from American commercial banks to repay its FMS debts.

There also has been some softening in Congress of the wording of the provision barring Turkey from the use of US assistance for its troops on Cyprus. The ban was converted to a "wish."

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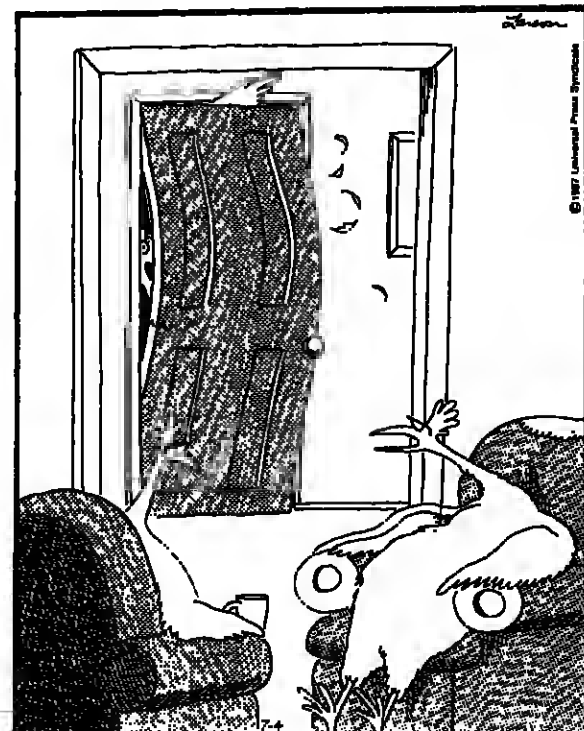
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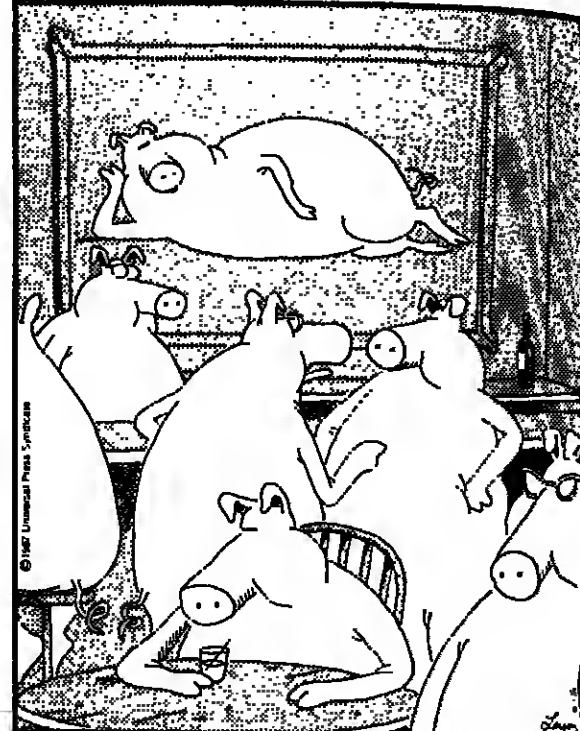




"Well, the sloth nailed him ... y'know, of Hank never was exactly a 'quick draw'."



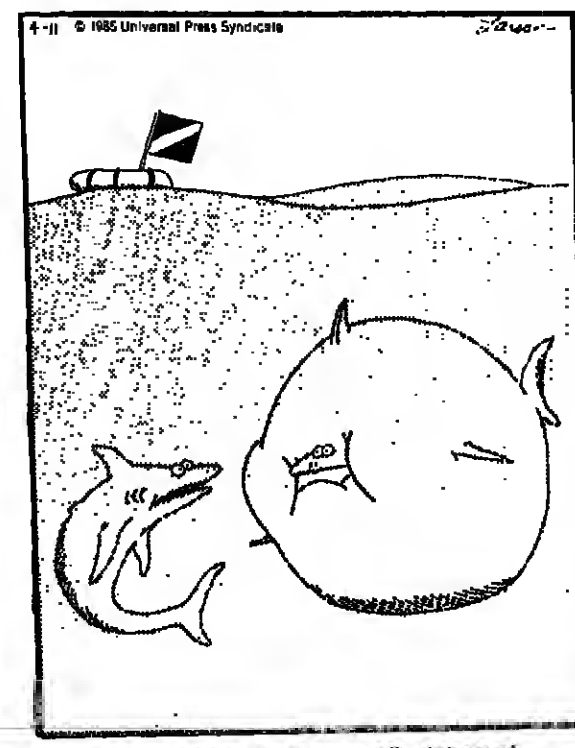
"Oh my God! ... Murray's attacking the bathroom mirror!"



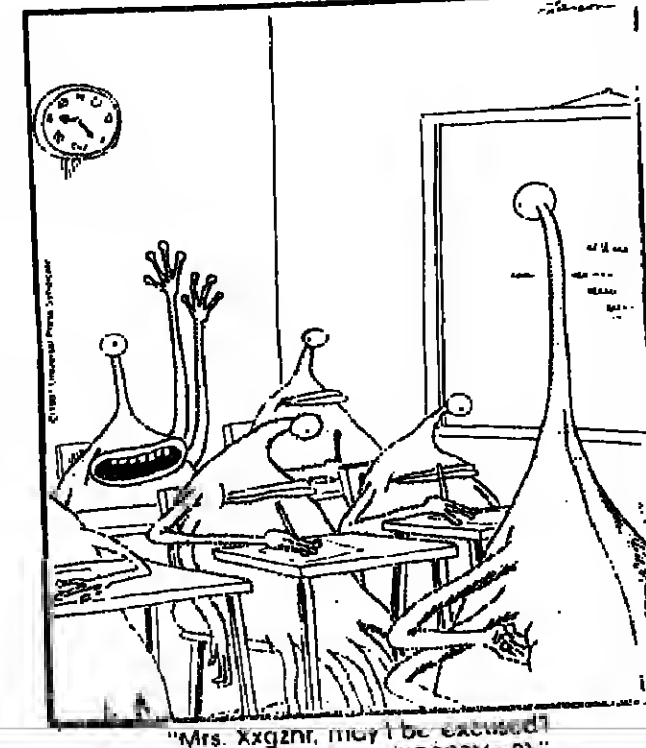
"Oh, yeah? ... How'd you like your nose unflattened?"



"That's him! That's the one! ... I'd recognize that silly little hat anywhere!"



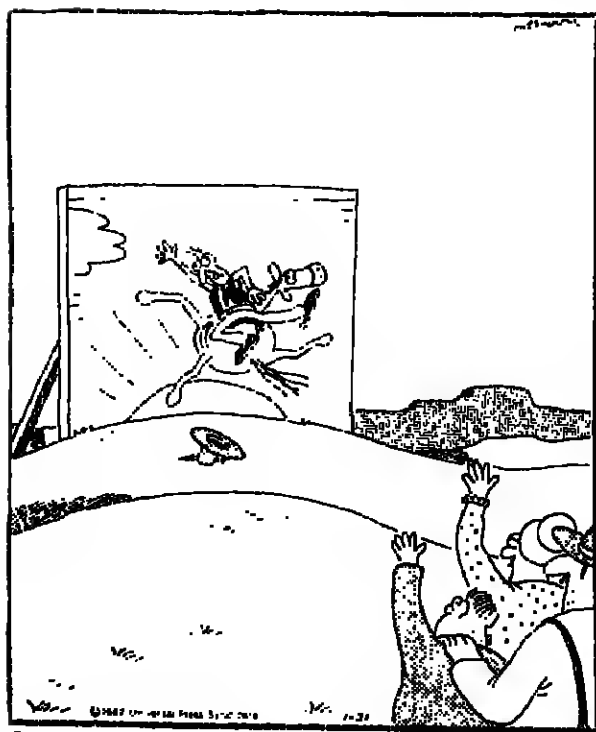
"Well, Vinnie, that's one of the inherent risks of ingesting scuba gear."



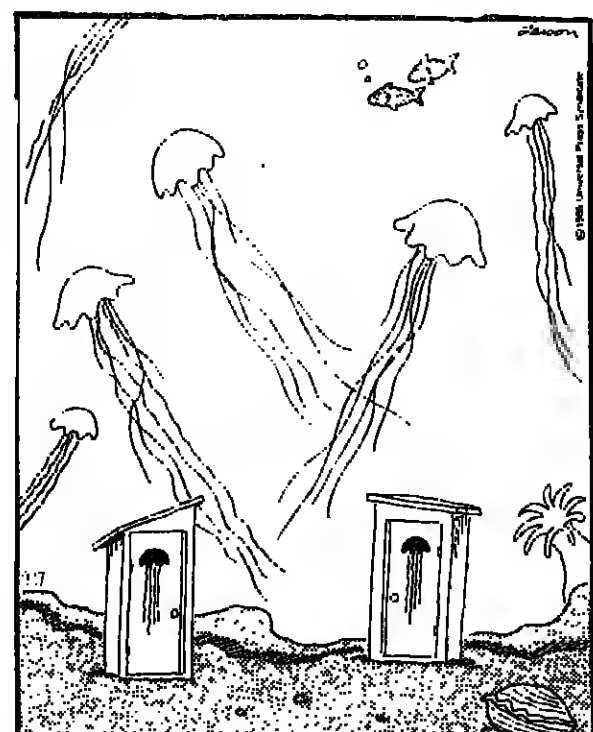
"Mrs. Xxgznr, may I be excused? I have to go No. (17003)(n-2)."

THE FAR SIDE

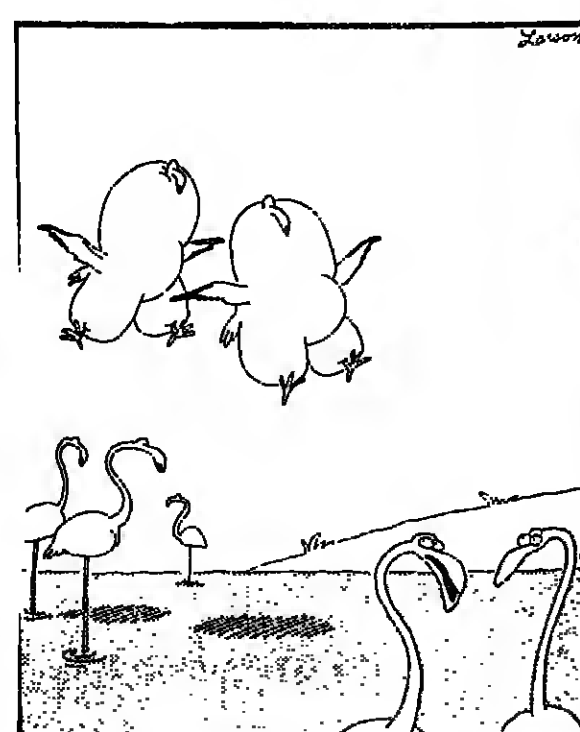
By GARY LARSON



The embarrassment of riding off into a fake sunset.



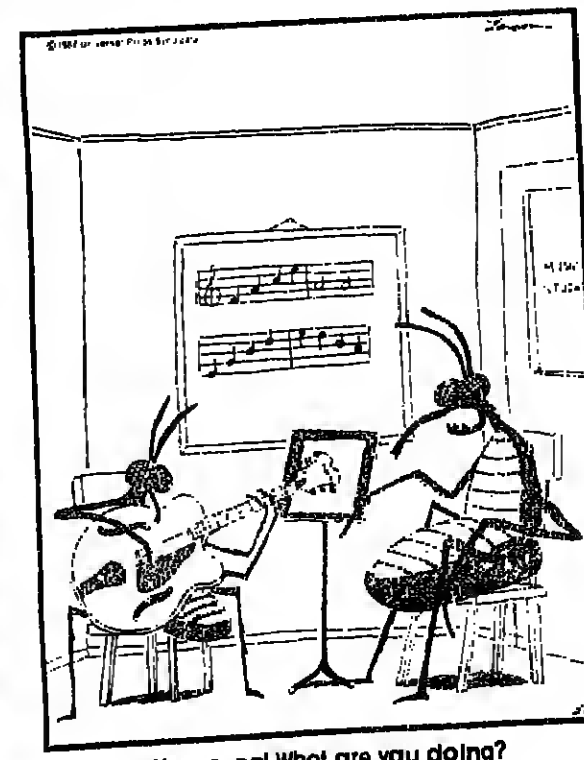
Only they know the difference.



"Gongway ... Here come the Morrison brothers."



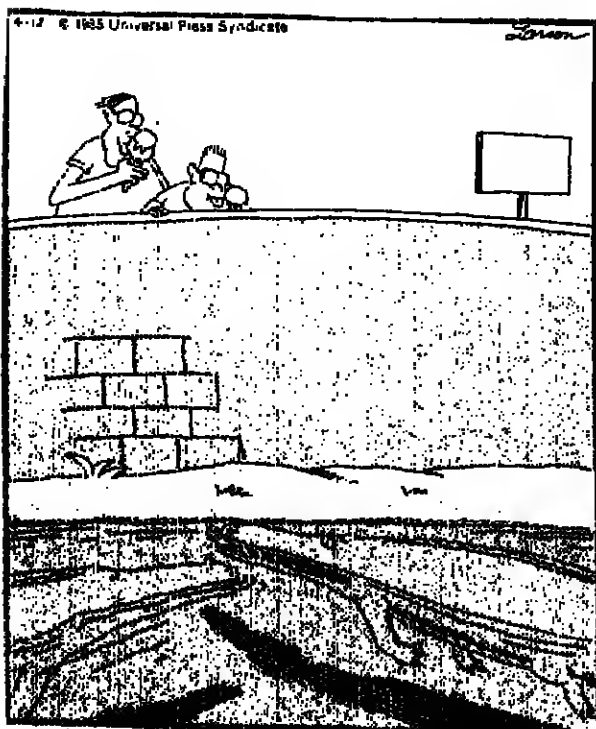
"Doreen! There's a spider on you! One of those big, hairy, brown ones with the long legs that can move like the wind itself!"



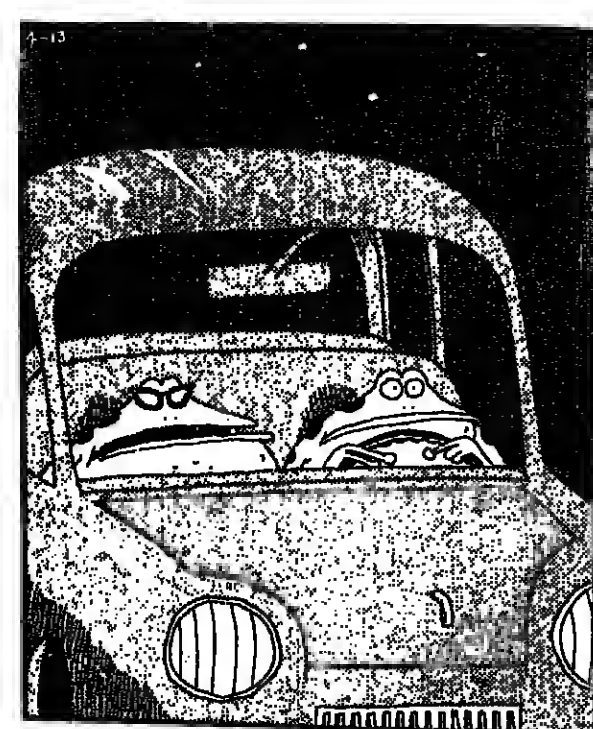
"No, no, no! What are you doing? ... Fifth leg! Fifth leg!"



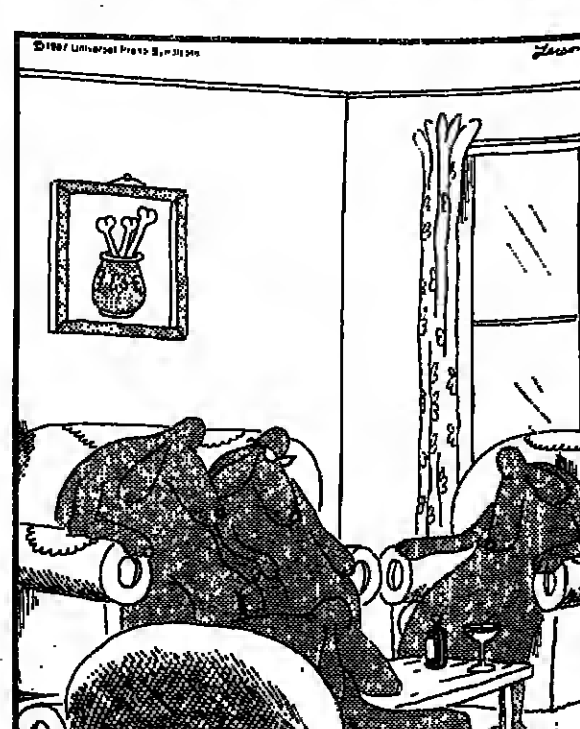
"According to the map, this should be the place—but it sure don't look right to me. ... Well, we're supposed to die around here somewhere."



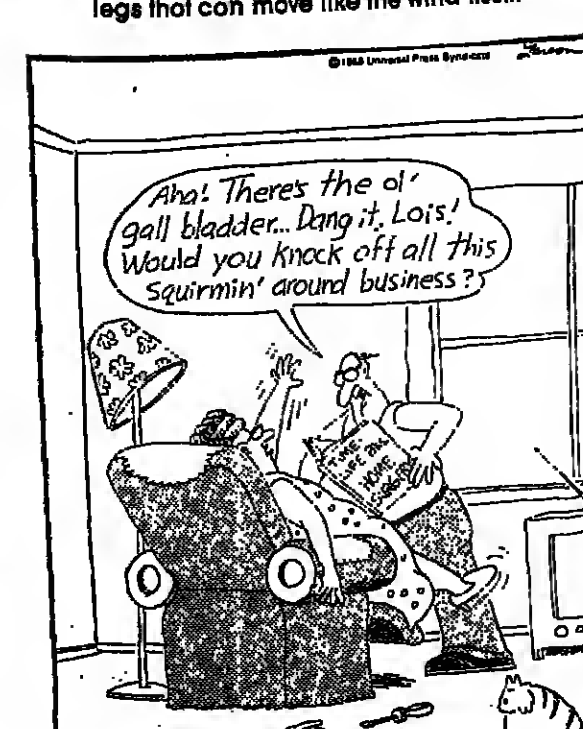
"Great ... Just great, you imbecile! I've been floating here for hours like a harmless log and you come up and start talking to me!"



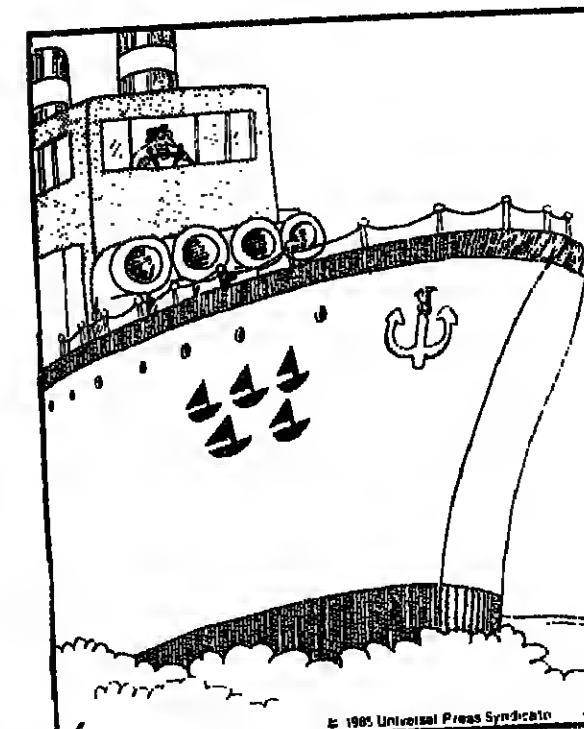
"Watch out for that tree, you idiot! ... And now you're on the wrong side of the road. C'mon! You're driving like you've been pilled or something."



The conversation had been brisk and pleasant when, suddenly and simultaneously, everyone just got dog tired.



Volume five in a series



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